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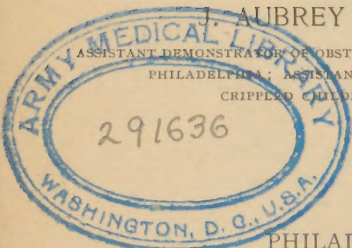
ESSENTIALS
OF
MATERIA MEDICA
AND
PRESCRIPTION WRITING.

SO ARRANGED AS TO CONFORM WITH THE CLASSIFICATION
ADOPTED IN THE LAST EDITION OF PROF. H. C. WOOD'S
"THERAPEUTICS," MAKING IT OF SPECIAL VALUE TO
STUDENTS OF THOSE INSTITUTIONS IN WHICH
THE ABOVE WORK IS USED AS A TEXT-BOOK.

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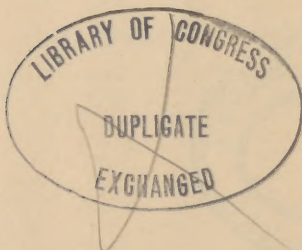
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PREFACE.

In this little volume, the author has endeavored to present to the student, the salient points of materia medica and prescription writing, in such a concise yet explicit manner, as to greatly facilitate their acquirement.

In preparing this work he has closely followed the classification and arrangement adopted in Prof. H. C. Wood's "Therapeutics," which is so largely used as a text-book or reference.

As opinions vary upon many points of therapeutics, it has been considered wise to omit this branch of medicine, and confine the volume to the consideration only of materia medica and prescription writing proper, at the same time interleaving the book with blank pages, so as to give space for copious notes upon the part of the student.

J. AUBREY DAVIS.

*527 South 42d Street, Philadelphia.
September, 1892.*

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PART I.

PRESCRIPTION WRITING.

CHAPTER I.

DEFINITIONS—THE PARTS OF A PRESCRIPTION.

The word prescription, (from *præ*, “before,” and *scriptum*, “written”), has a restricted meaning in medicine. It may be defined as the formula which a physician writes, consisting of directions to the apothecary concerning the compounding of a medicine, or medicines, together with directions to the patient for taking it.

A typical prescription consists of:—

1. **The superscription**, heading.
2. **The inscription**, the names and quantities of ingredients.
3. **The subscription**, the directions to the compounder.
4. **The signature**, the directions to the patient.

5. **The date, and the signature** of the physician.

For the *superscription* we use the symbol, R. This is a combination of the first letter of the verb *recipio*, "I take," and the old mythological sign \mathcal{R} (intended as an invocation to the Deity). It is an imperative direction to the compounder to take certain drugs in certain quantities as directed by the *inscription*.

The *inscription*, or body of the prescription, is always written in Latin, the names of the drugs in the *genitive case* and the quantities in the *accusative*, governed by the imperative *recipe*.

The quantities are at present always expressed by conventional *signs* and *abbreviations*, which will be found under the headings of the different systems of weights and measures to which they belong.

The *subscription*, or direction to the compounder:—

If it is to be a liquid preparation, we put the words *Mistura fiat*, "Let a mixture be made," or simply *Misce*, "Mix thou." When ordering pills, powders, or suppositories, we write *Misce et fiant* pilulæ, pulveres, etc., "Mix and let there be made," etc.; or, for pills, we may put *Fiat massa*, "Let a mass be made," supplementing it by the words *divide*, "divide thou," or *dividenda*, "to be divided" in pilulas numero—.

The *signature* consists of the directions to the patient, and is commonly preceded by the word *Signa*, meaning "sign."

These directions are usually written in English, and should always be *full* and *explicit*.

Simple and Compound prescriptions :—

When prescriptions contain only one ingredient they are called **simple**.

When they consist of two or more ingredients they are called **compound**.

The typical compound prescription contains the following :—

The Basis, or principal active agent.

The Adjuvant, to aid or promote the action of the former.

The Corrective, to correct or modify its action.

The Vehicle, to modify the taste or give proper form to the whole.

There are very few prescriptions in which all of the above will be found, as the tendency is toward simplicity in prescribing ; but where employed they should always be in the order named, the most active drug first, and so on to the vehicle, which is usually inert.

The quantity of each ingredient should be indicated—solids by the Apothecaries' or Troy weight, and liquids by wine measure.

The metric system is much used at the present time, especially abroad, in which both solids and liquids are indicated by weight.

The directions to the dispenser are also written in Latin, but in these days of educated

pharmacists, they are usually very brief, the apothecary probably understanding the proper mode of preparation better than the majority of physicians.

The proper way to write a prescription, so as to make an easy calculation of how much to use of each ingredient, is to write the names of the drugs to be used, in a vertical column and in the order previously mentioned. Having done this, decide how many doses you desire to prescribe, and multiply the single dose of each ingredient by the total number of doses in the prescription, and set the amount opposite the corresponding medicine.

Thus, having determined to prescribe twelve doses, we might write:—

		Gm.
R.	Tincturæ ferri chloridi, f ʒj,	
	Acidi acetici diluti, f ʒ ss,	
	Liquoris ammonii acetatis, f ʒ ss,	
	Elixir aurantii, <i>quantum sufficiat</i> , . f ʒ iss,	
		or { 4 2 16 26

M. SIG.—Take a teaspoonful three times a day in water, after eating.

Ending with name of physician.

In the above prescription, the desire is to give $\mathfrak{m}v$ of the tincture of the chloride of iron in each dose, hence twelve doses must contain $\mathfrak{m}lx$, or $\mathfrak{f}ʒj$.

The other ingredients are calculated in precisely the same way. It will be seen that if twelve doses in all are to be given, of a teaspoonful ($\mathfrak{f}ʒj$) each, the total quantity will amount to $\mathfrak{f}ʒxij$, or $\mathfrak{f}ʒiss$, there being eight fluid drachms in a fluid ounce.

CHAPTER II.

THE GRAMMATICAL CONSTRUCTION OF A PRESCRIPTION.

In spite of all objections, Latin is by far the best language for prescriptions.

In the first place, it is a "dead" language, and is no longer subject to the many changes that are continually falling to the lot of the more modern languages; hence, a drug is known all over the civilized world by the same name, the immense advantages of which are obvious.

It is the only language in which it is practicable to write the international pharmacopœia.

Again, people are often foolishly prejudiced against certain drugs, as, for instance, *mercury* and *quinine*. The Latin language enables you to disguise the fact that they are taking such medicines, which is often important.

While it is desirable, yet it is not absolutely necessary that the physician's knowledge of Latin be profound. The names are learned as *materia medica* is mastered, a few simple rules for the formation of the proper endings only, being indispensable.

These are not always required, as the common practice is to abbreviate largely.

The following simple rules will be of great advantage to those who do not have a sound knowledge of Latin, and will soon enable them to write elegant prescriptions :—

All pharmacopœial nouns ending in **a** are of the first declension, and the genitive is formed like **Rosa** :—

Singular.

Nominative, *Rosa* —**a**.

Genitive, *Rosæ* —**æ**.

Accusative, *Rosam*—**am**.

The exceptions to this rule are **Physostigma**, which changes to **Physostigmatis**; **Coca**, which undergoes no change, and **Folia**, which is plural and becomes **Foliorum**.

Two pharmacopœial nouns of the first declension end in **e**; namely, **Aloë** and **Mastiche**.

The singular is formed as follows :—

Nom., *Aloë* —**ë**.

Gen., *Aloes* —**es**.

Accu., *Aloen*—**en**.

Nearly all pharmacopœial nouns ending in **us** are of the second declension and are mostly masculine. The singular is formed as follows :—

Nom., *Rubus* —**us**.

Gen., *Rubi* —**i**.

Accu., *Rubum*—**um**.

Exceptions: **Rhus**, which changes to **Rhois**, and **Fructus, Quercus, Cornus**, and **Spiritus**, which do not change. They are of the fourth declension.

There is one noun of the second declension which ends in **os**; namely, **Prinos**.

The case-endings in the singular are:—

Nom., *Prinos* —**os**.

Gen., *Prini* —**i**.

Accu., *Prinon*—**on**.

There are three nouns in the second declension which end in **on**; they are **Erythroxyton**, **Hæmatoxyton**, and **Toxicodendron**. The case-endings in the singular are:—

Nom., *Erythroxyton*—**on**.

Gen., *Erythroxyti* —**i**.

Accu., *Erythroxyton*—**on**.

Erigeron changes to **Erigerontis**.

All pharmacopœial nouns ending in **um** are of the second declension, of neuter gender, and are formed like **Acidum**:—

Nom., *Acidum*—**um**.

Gen., *Acidi* —**i**.

Accu., *Acidum*—**um**.

The accusative of the neuter is always like the nominative of the same number.

All other pharmacopœial nouns which are declin-

able and which undergo any change in the singular, are declined like **Liquor** :—

Nom., Liquor ——.
 Gen., Liquoris —is.
 Accu., Liquorem—em.

Exceptions :—

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>
Acetas.	Acetatis.
Anthemis.	Anthemidis.
Cortex.	Corticis.
Pepo.	Peponis.
Phosphis.	Phosphitis.
Sulphis.	Sulphitis.
Mucilago.	Mucilaginis.

The following pharmacopœial nouns undergo no change in forming the genitive singular. Most of them are indeclinable :—

Amyl, Azedarach, Berberis, Buchu, Cajuputi, Cannabis, Catechu, Coca, Cornus, Curare, Digitalis, Fructus, Hydrastis, Jaborandi, Kino, Matico, Quercus, Sago, Sassafras, Sinapis, and Spiritus.

The following is a list of **verbs**, **adverbs**, **conjunctions**, and **prepositions** used in relation to prescription writing :—

Verbs.

Adde,	add.
Bulliat,	let (it) boil.
Cola,	strain.
Divide,	divide.

Fiat (singular),	let (it) be made.
Fiant (plural),	let (them) be made.
Macera,	macerate.
Misce,	mix.
Recipe,	take.
Signa,	sign, label, or mark.
Solve,	dissolve.
Sufficit,	(it) suffices.
Tere,	rub.

Conjunctions, prepositions, and adverbs.

Ad,	to.
Ana, aa,	of each.
Bene,	well.
Cum,	with.
Et,	and.
In,	into, or up to.

Expressions.

Ad libitum,	at pleasure.
Dividatur in partes æquales,	let it be divided into equal parts.
Extende supra,	spread upon.
In dies,	daily.
Mica panis,	a crumb of bread.
Per fistulam vitream,	through a glass tube.
Quantum sufficiat,	as much as is necessary.
Tere simul,	rub together.
Ter in die,	three times a day.

CHAPTER III.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

In dispensing medicines the **troy** or **apothecaries'** weight is used for solids, while **wine** or **apothecaries'** measure is used for liquids.

In the U. S. Pharmacopœia both liquids and solids are designated in **parts by weight**.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

In this the pound is divided into **ounces**, **drachms**, **scruples**, and **grains**, as follows:—

Pound, lb = 12 ounces, or 96 drachms, or 288 scruples, or
5760 grains.

Ounce, $\overline{\text{ʒ}}$ = 8 drachms, or 24 scruples, or 480 grains.

Drachm, ʒ = 3 scruples, or 60 grains.

Scruple, ʒ = 20 grains.

Grain, gr. = 1 grain.

In prescription writing, the scruple (ʒ) is rarely used at the present time. This is because of the fact that when not carefully written, it is apt to be mistaken for the drachm ($\overline{\text{ʒ}}$) and cause serious trouble. It is, therefore, advisable to express any quantity below a drachm in *grains* (gr.).

APOTHECARIES' MEASURE.

In this measure the gallon is divided into pints, fluidounces, fluidrachms, and minims, thus:—

Gallon,	℥	8 pints, or 128 fluidounces, or 1024 fluidrachms, or 61,440 minims.
Pint,	℥	16 fluidounces, or 128 fluidrachms, or 7680 minims.
Fluidounce,	℥ $\overline{5}$	8 fluidrachms, or 480 minims.
Fluidrachm,	℥ $\overline{3}$	= 60 minims.
Minim,	℥	= 1 minim.

In the British Pharmacopœia the avoirdupois pound is used, which differs from the troy in containing 16 ounces, or 7000 grains; the ounce has, therefore, 437.5 grains. Their *pint* has 20 fluidounces, and their *minim* is somewhat smaller than ours. Our minim weighs .95 of a grain, the English or Imperial weighing .91 (about).

These facts should be borne in mind when consulting an English text-book or journal.

DOMESTIC MEASURES.

For the sake of convenience it is customary to direct that our patients shall employ some domestic measure with which they are familiar, and which is supposed to approximate very nearly to some of the standard measures.

Such measures are :—

The drop,	supposed to be a minim.
The teaspoon,	“ “ fluidrachm.
The dessertspoon,	“ “ two fluidrachms.
The tablespoon,	“ “ four “
The wineglass,	“ “ two fluidounces.
The teacup,	“ “ four “

These measures are, of course, unreliable, and must not be depended upon when it is necessary that the dose should be accurate.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

In the metric or decimal system, the unit is multiplied or divided by ten, the Latin prefixes, *deci*, *centi*, and *milli*, denoting the different subdivisions, and the Greek prefixes, *deca*, *hecto*, *kilo*, and *myria*, denoting the multiples.

The unit of this system is the **meter**, which is one forty-millionth of the earth's circumference through the poles, or one ten-millionth part of the distance from pole to equator. It amounts to 39.37 inches, or about $3\frac{1}{3}$ inches more than our yard.

When the decimal system is used, the quantities of liquids as well as solids are expressed by weight.

The **Gramme** is the unit of weight, and is the weight of a cubic centimeter (c. c.) of water at its greatest density (4° C., or 39° Fahr.).

The weight of a gramme is 15.432 grains, sometimes roughly estimated at either 15 or 16 grains for convenience of calculation.

The table is as follows:—

10 milligrammes	—	1 centigramme	=	$\frac{1}{6}$ of a grain.
10 centigrammes		1 decigramme	=	1½ grains.
10 decigrammes	—	1 gramme	=	15.432 grains.
10 grammes	=	1 decagramme	=	3 iiss.
10 decagrammes	=	1 hectogramme		
10 hectogrammes	=	1 kilogramme	=	16 iiss.
10 kilogrammes	=	1 myriagramme		

THE METRIC PRESCRIPTION.

In this system both solids and liquids are designated by weight in so many grammes or centigrammes. Thus:—

R. Tincturæ cinchonæ, 25.

would mean: Take twenty-five grammes of tincture of cinchona.

R. Tincturæ aconiti,25

would mean: Take twenty-five centigrammes of tincture of aconite.

The figure denoting the whole number of grammes is placed in front of the decimal point, the fractions being placed after the point.

The prescription:—

R. Tincturæ digitalis, 2.5

would mean two grammes and five decigrammes, or, more correctly, two grammes and fifty centigrammes.

The decimal point is apt to cause mistakes when not distinctly made, and, therefore, it is the custom to use a line in the following manner: -

R.	Chloralis,	4	
	Potassii bromidi,	5	25
	Syrupi aurantii,	35	5
	Aquæ,	q. s. ad 125	

M. SIG.—A tablespoonful for a dose.

CHAPTER IV.

MODES OF ADMINISTRATION.

Medicines may be given per rectum **by enema**, in which case about one-third more should be given than by the mouth. They may be given **by the mouth** in doses about one-third larger than by hypodermic injection.

They may be introduced under the skin or into the muscles by **hypodermic injection** (by means of a small syringe attached to a hollow needle). Usually only very active drugs are used in this way.

They may be directly applied when the surface has been denuded by a blister, (**endermic method**), or by means of friction, (**epidermic method**), or simply applied without friction, (**enepidermic method**).

Medicines are also applied in solution and in vapor to the mucous tract, and even, rarely, by **intravenous injection**.

Table of Doses of the Official Preparations.

As a general rule the **abstracts** may be prescribed in gr. ss j doses. (*Exceptions*, the **abstracts** of jalap, podophyllum, senega, and valerian may be given in gr. x doses.)

The fluid extracts in $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ doses. (*Exceptions* (the poisons), the fluid extracts of aconite ($\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{ss}$ ij), belladonna ($\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ -ij), colchicum root ($\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ -v.), seed ($\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ -x), digitalis ($\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ -ij), nuxvomica ($\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ -v), sanguinaria ($\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ -v), squill ($\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ ij), stramonium ($\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$), veratrum viride ($\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ -iv).)

Infusions and decoctions in $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ - $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ ij doses. (*Exceptions*, infusion of digitalis, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ -iv.)

Syrups, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ j- $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ ij doses. (*Exceptions*, syrups of the bromide and of the iodide of iron, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ -xxx; compound syrup of squill, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ -xxx.)

Tinctures, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ - $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ j doses. (*Exceptions* (the poisons), tinctures of aconite, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ -ij; belladonna, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ ij-xxx; colchicum, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ -xxx; digitalis, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ -x; iodine, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ -x; ipecac and opium, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ -xv; nuxvomica, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ -x; opium, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ -x; deodorized tincture of opium, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ -x; tinctures of physostigma, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ -xv; squill, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ -xxx.)

CIRCUMSTANCES MODIFYING DOSES.

The relative dose of a medicine for children can be estimated by several rules.

De Young's rule is to form a fraction by using the age of the child as the numerator, and the age $\div 12$ as a denominator.

Thus, at 3 years $\frac{3}{3 \div 12} = \frac{3}{15} = \frac{1}{5}$ of that for an adult. In other words, add 12 to the age and divide by the age.

Dr. Cowling proposes to divide the patient's next birthday by 24. Thus, at 3 years of age it would be $\frac{4}{24} = \frac{1}{6}$ as much as for an adult.

These rules do not hold good for all medicines.

Children are extremely susceptible to the effects of opium, and the dose must be very minute, while they will bear proportionately large doses of the cathartics.

Doses are modified by other circumstances as well as age.

Men generally bear larger doses than women.

Some people have idiosyncrasies in relation to certain drugs and cannot take them in any dose. When a medicine is taken for a long time, the system becomes tolerant of its action and larger doses are required.

CHAPTER V.

THE PRINCIPLES OF COMBINATION OF MEDICINES.

First.—Medicines are combined in a prescription to augment, correct, or modify the action of a medicine. No one purgative will have a uniform action on all parts of the intestinal canal, but by combining several which act on different parts of the bowel we get a modified action on the whole.

Again, “chloral produces sleep by its action upon the brain, and also has a distinct influence upon the heart, but none upon the intestinal tract.”

“Morphine acts upon the brain and does not influence the heart, but has a powerful effect upon the intestines. By combining *chloral* and *morphine* we get a conjoined influence upon the brain in producing sleep, with the least possible disturbance of the heart and of the intestinal tract.”

Secondly.—For the purpose of obtaining the combined action of two medicines whose principal actions are opposed to each other.

Thus, you may give an anodyne to quiet a cough, while ipecac or squill is added for its effect upon the mucous membrane.

Thirdly.—For the purpose of obtaining a new compound, as in the well-known combination of iodide of potassium and corrosive sublimate, forming the red iodide of mercury.

Fourthly.—For the purpose of obtaining a suitable form or consistency, as adding acacia to make an emulsion, or an inert excipient to make a pill mass.

INCOMPATIBLES.

Incompatibility is of three kinds, pharmaceutical, chemical, and physiological.

Pharmaceutical, when the combination forms an unsightly, disagreeable, or noxious mixture.

Chemical, when decomposition takes place or new compounds are formed. These changes may modify the action of the drugs so as to make them inert, poisonous, or explosive.

Physiological, when remedies having antagonistic therapeutical actions are combined.

In this connection we are principally concerned with the second, (chemical), variety.

Vegetable tinctures, fluid extracts, decoctions, and infusions (*containing tannic acid or gallic acid*) are incompatible with the preparations of *iron* and *lead*. Alcoholic tinctures and fluid extracts are incompatible with hydro-alcoholic tinctures, wines, syrups, decoctions, infusions, and waters.

Infusions and decoctions are incompatible with most metallic salts.

Alkaloids, albumen, and gelatin are incompatible with *tannic acid* and all astringent preparations containing *tannic acid*.

Salts of the alkaloids are incompatible with the alkalies and many salts of the alkalies.

Mineral acids are incompatible with carbonates, acetates, citrates, and other salts of the vegetable acids.

Essential oils are only soluble in water to the extent of mj to fzj .

Fixed oils and oleoresins are not miscible with water except in the form of emulsions.

The following are some striking examples of incompatibility, most of the combinations being desirable ones from a physiological point of view:—

Ammonium Carbonate is incompatible with *syrup of squill*, on account of the latter containing *acetic acid*.

Arsenic.—The *salts of iron, magnesium, and calcium*, and the *astringents*, are chemically incompatible with the preparations of arsenic.

Atropine (see *belladonna*).

Belladonna.—*Alkalies* precipitate atropine from solutions of belladonna, and *tannic acid* forms with it the *comparatively* insoluble tannate.

Cinchona.—*The alkalies and alkaline earths* precipitate the alkaloids of cinchona. *Tannic, gallic, and tartaric acids* form insoluble compounds with them.

Iodine and the **iodides** are incompatible with the *acids* and *acidulous salts*, with the *soluble metallic salts* generally, and with most of the **alkaloids**. (See **strychnine**.)

Iron.—All the iron preparations are incompatible with substances containing **tannic acid**; hence, they cannot be prescribed with any of the vegetable tonics except the simple bitters.

Mercury.—**Calomel** is apt to be converted into **corrosive sublimate** when combined with chlorides, hydrochloric or nitro-hydrochloric acids. Corrosive sublimate is decomposed by almost everything, and **green mercurous iodide** is converted into the more active **red iodide** by the action of **iodine** or **other iodides**.

Morphine (see **opium**).

Nux vomica, **strychnine**.—**Iodide of potassium** precipitates the alkaloid from solutions, causing it to fall to the bottom of the vessel as iodide of strychnia, which may act as a poison by being taken in bulk with the last dose of the medicine.

Opium, **morphine**.—The **alkalies** precipitate morphine from solutions of opium, and vegetable infusions containing **tannic acid** form a comparatively insoluble tannate of morphine.

Pepsin, **Ingluvin**, **Pancreatin**.—**Alcohol**, and many of the **mineral salts**, destroy their active properties. **Alkalies** destroy the action of **pepsin** and **ingluvin**, but increase the activity of **pan-**

creatin. **Acids** retard and finally destroy the action of **pancreatin**, but aid that of **pepsin** and **ingluvin**.

Quinine (see **cinchona**).

Strychnine (see **nux vomica**).

PART II.

MATERIA MEDICA.

CHAPTER I.

DEFINITIONS.

Materia Medica is that branch of medical science which treats of the substances, both natural and artificial, which are used in the practice of medicine, and includes names, sources, physical and chemical properties, preparations, and doses.

Pharmacy treats of the preparation and compounding of medicines.

Therapeutics treats of the application of medicines to the cure of disease.

Pharmacology is a term embracing the three former subjects. It is sometimes restricted in its meaning to the action of drugs on the living tissues, or, in other words, the **physiological action** of drugs.

Where the action of a drug has been accurately determined by observance of its effect on the healthy

organism, in other words, when its physiological action has been well determined, we speak of its employment as **rational therapeutics**. If these facts are not known, and the drug is simply employed because it has been of service in similar cases, its use is designated as **empirical therapeutics**.

A **Pharmacopœia** is a book containing explicit directions for the preparation of medicines, with the object of **uniformity of strength**, and of **nomenclature**.

The **United States Pharmacopœia**, unlike most European pharmacopœias, is not directly sanctioned or authorized by the Government, but is revised every **ten years** by a congress of representatives of the various recognized schools of medicine, colleges of pharmacy, and medical societies, together with the surgeon-generals of the army, navy, and marine corps.

When the pharmacopœia is sanctioned by the Government, the preparations are spoken of as "**official**," while ours are designated as "**official**."

A **Dispensatory** is a private publication giving *in extenso* the physical and chemical history, the physiological, therapeutic, and toxicological actions of all the pharmacopœial drugs, and all remedies supposed to be of service in the treatment of disease.

The principal dispensatories are the United States Dispensatory and the National Dispensatory.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.

Abstracta (*abstracts*) are powdered extracts so diluted with sugar of milk that they are exactly *twice the strength of the crude drug*.

Decocta (*decoctions*) are made by *boiling* the crude drug in water and allowing it to cool. This class of preparations is ineligible when the active principle is volatile or is easily decomposed by heat, or when the drug contains much starch, which would make it thick and prone to decomposition.

Infusa (*infusions*) are made by macerating the drug in *hot or cold water without boiling*. They may also be prepared by percolation or displacement.

Liquores (*solutions*) are preparations in which an active *non-volatile* principle is dissolved in water.

Aquæ (*waters*) are solutions of *volatile* principles in water.

Misturæ (*mixtures*) are preparations in which one or more insoluble medicines are simply *held in suspension in water* (usually by the aid of some viscid substance).

Mucilagines (*mucilages*) are solutions of gummy substances in water.

Syrupi (*syrups*) are sugary liquids, the menstruum of which is water, (some syrups contain dilute acetic acid).

Mellita (*honeys*) are preparations the basis of which is honey.

Aceta (*vinegars*) are preparations in which dilute acetic acid is the menstruum.

Tincturæ (*tinctures*) are alcoholic solutions of *non-volatile principles*, usually prepared from the crude drug by maceration or displacement.

Spiritus (*spirits*) are alcoholic solutions of *volatile principles*, usually made by direct solution or by distillation from the crude drug.

Vina (*wines*) are preparations whose menstruum is *stronger white wine*.

Glycerita (*glycerites*) are preparations in which glycerine is the solvent.

Olea destillata (*distilled or volatile oils*) are active principles obtained from plants by distillation.

Oleata (*oleates*) are solutions of definite principles in oleic acid, and are applied externally.

Oleoresinæ (*oleoresins*) are concentrated preparations, containing a resin and an oil, extracted from the drug by means of ether (ethereal extracts).

Succi (*fruit juices*) are obtained by expression, enough alcohol being added to preserve them.

Extracta (*extracts*) are masses of pilular consistency, made by evaporating solutions of vegetable substances, or, in some cases, the fresh juice.

Extracta fluida (*fluid extracts*) are concentrated liquid preparations, usually made so that one minim will equal (about) one grain of the crude drug.

Resinæ (*resins*) are usually obtained by the precipi-

tation of saturated tinctures with water. They are soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in water. Most of them are purgatives.

Confectiones (*confections*) are remedies made into a mass with sugar, honey, etc.

Trochisci (*troches* or *lozenges*) are pellets or disks so made as to dissolve slowly in the mouth.

Suppositoria (*suppositories*) are conical bodies whose basis is cacao butter. They are used for introduction into the rectum and vagina.

Unguenta (*ointments*) are preparations for external application, consisting of lard, 80 per cent., and yellow wax, 20 per cent.

Cerata (*cerates*) are firmer than ointments, and consist of lard, 70 per cent., and white wax, 30 per cent.

Emplastra (*plasters*) are solid substances spread by means of heat upon muslin, skin, or other material.

Chartæ (*papers*) are medicated papers for external use.

Linimenta (*liniments*) are liquid preparations, generally soapy or oily, and always for external use by rubbing.

The names pilulæ (*pills*) and pulveres (*powders*) are so suggestive that they need no explanation.

NON-OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.

Besides the officinal preparations of the United

States Pharmacopœia, a knowledge of the following is desirable :—

Enema.—An *enema* or *clyster* is a liquid for injection into the rectum.

Granulum.—A *granule* is a very small pill. They usually contain very active drugs.

Dragée.—A *dragée* is a sugar-coated pill. They are mostly French in their origin.

Bougia.—A *bougie* is a small cylinder of cacao butter impregnated with some medicine intended for introduction into such cavities as the urethra or uterus.

Pesoaria.—A *Pessary* is a vaginal suppository.

Drugs are sometimes administered simply in the form of a powder.

The proper drugs for administration in this form are powdered vegetable drugs, when the dose is not too large or nauseous.

Such drugs as salts, acids, metals, most alkaloids and glucosides, and certain extracts.

Drugs which cannot be given in this form, are deliquescent salts and volatile substances, and those which liquefy when mixed, as chloral and camphor or acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc.

CHAPTER II.

A FULL LIST OF THE OFFICINAL AND IMPORTANT NON-OFFICINAL DRUGS, THEIR PREPARATIONS AND DOSES.

ORDER I. NERVINES.

FAMILY I.—ANTISPASMODICS.

Antispasmodics are remedies which have the power of controlling the minor spasmodic affections of the voluntary and involuntary muscles.

Officinal Name, MOSCHUS. *Common Name*, MUSK.

Definition.—The dried secretions from the preputial follicles of the *Moschus moschiferus*, or musk deer.

Class.—Mammalia. *Natural Order.*—Ruminantia. *Habitat.*—Himalaya Mountains (Thibet).

Musk is perhaps more frequently adulterated than any other drug in the pharmacopœia, but is a valuable medicine when pure.

The drug itself is frequently used in doses of gr. v-xv, in emulsion or capsule. The larger dose is usually given by rectal injection.

Officinal Preparation.

Tinctura Moschi, f 3 ss-ij.

* CASTOREUM—CASTOR.

The dried preputial follicles and their secretions, obtained from the beaver. Very much inferior to musk, but sometimes used as a substitute for the latter.

Dose, gr. x—xxx in a bolus or emulsion. A tincture is sometimes used.

Officinal Name, VALERIANA. *Common Name*, VALERIAN.

Definition.—The *rhizome* and *rootlets* of the *Valeriana officinalis*.

Natural Order.—Valerianaceæ. *Habitat.*—Europe.

It contains a volatile oil and a colorless volatile acid (**valerianic**).

The crude drug is rarely, if ever, used in medicine.

Officinal Preparations.

Abstractum Valerianæ, gr. v—xxx.

Extractum Valerianæ Fluidum, f 3 ss—j.

Tinctura Valerianæ, f 3 j—ij.

Tinctura Valeriana Ammoniata, f 3 j—ij.

Oleum Valerianæ, gtt. ij—x.

Ammonii Valerianas, gr. ij—x.

This latter preparation is very frequently used in the form of an elixir containing about two grains of the drug to the teaspoonful of elixir.

Iron valerianate, quinine valerianate, and zinc valerianate are also officinal and will be treated under the headings of **iron, quinine, and zinc.**

Officinal Name, ASAFETIDA. Common Name, ASAFETIDA.

Definition.—A *gum-resin* obtained from the root of the *Ferula Nanthex* and *Ferula Scorodosma*.

Natural Order.—Umbelliferæ. *Habitat.*—Afghanistan.

It contains a volatile oil united with both a gum and a resin.

The crude drug may be given in doses of gr. v to xx, in the form of an emulsion or by rectal injection.

Officinal Preparations.

Mistura Asafoetidæ (*Milk of A.*), . . . f ʒ ss-j.

Tinctura Asafoetidæ, f ʒ ss-j.

Pilulæ Asafoetidæ (each pill containing gr. iij).

Pilulæ Aloes et Asafoetidæ (aloes, asafoetidæ, and soap, gr. i ⅓ each).

Emplastrum Asafoetidæ, used externally.

Mistura Magnesiæ et Asafoetidæ (Dewees' Carminative).

(Contains magnesium carbonate, five per cent.; tincture of asafoetida, seven per cent.; tincture of opium, one per cent.; sugar, and distilled water.) f ʒj—iv.

Officinal Name, CAMPHORA. Common Name, CAMPHOR.

Definition.—**Camphor** is a stearopten (*a concrete oil*) obtained by boiling the wood of the

Cinnamomum camphora, imported in the crude state and afterward refined by sublimation with quicklime.

Natural Order.—Lauracæ. *Habitat*.—China and Japan.

Camphor may be employed in doses of gr. j-x-xx, given in emulsion, pill, or capsule.

Official Preparations.

Aquæ Camphoræ (1 to 125), f ℥ ss-ij.

Spiritus Camphoræ (10 per cent. of camphor), gtt. x-f ℥ j.

Linimentum Camphoræ (20 per cent. of camphor in cotton-seed oil).

Ceratum Camphoræ (3 per cent. of camphor liniment).

Camphora Monobromata, gr. iij-v.

Official Name, OLEUM SUCCINI. *Common Name*, OIL OF AMBER.

Definition.—A volatile oil obtained by the destructive distillation of amber, and purified by subsequent rectification.

Amber is a fossil resin, occurring generally in small, detached masses in alluvial deposits in different parts of the world.

Habitat.—Found mostly in Prussia, near the shores of the Baltic.

Dose of oil internally, gtt. v-x.

Used also externally, combined with one of the bland oils, as a rubefacient.

Officinal Name, SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS COMPOSITUS.

Common Name, COMPOUND SPIRIT OF ETHER—
HOFFMAN'S ANODYNE.

Definition.—A solution consisting of stronger ether, 30 parts (half a pint); alcohol, 67 parts (one pint); and ethereal oil, three parts (five fluidrachms).

The ethereal oil is sometimes omitted, making a much inferior preparation. This fraud can readily be detected by adding the suspected drug drop by drop to a pint of water, when, if it contains all of the proper ingredients, a milkiness will be imparted to the water when about 45 drops have been added.

Dose, fʒss–fʒij.

Officinal Name, HUMULUS. *Common Name*, HOPS.

Definition.—The *strobiles* of *Humulus Lupulus*.

Natural Order. — Urticaceæ. *Habitat.* — North America and Europe.

The crude drug is rarely used in medicine, except for making poultices.

Lupulin is a golden yellow powder found at the base of the scales of the strobiles.

It contains a volatile oil, a bitter principle, a resin, etc.

Officinal Preparations.

Tinctura Humuli, fʒ i–iv.

Lupulinum (natural product), gr. v–xx.

Extractum Lupulini Fluidum, fʒ ss–ij.

Oleoresina Lupulini, ℥v–xxx.

The last-named preparation is the one usually employed when the full physiological effect of hops is desired.

Officinal Name, LACTUCARIUM. *Common Name*, LACTUCARIUM—LETTUCE OPIUM.

Definition.—The *concrete milk juice* of the *Lactuca virosa*.

Natural Order.—Compositæ. *Habitat.*—Widely diffused.

The drug itself may be administered in doses of gr. x to ʒj.

Officinal Preparations.

Extractum Lactucarii Fluidum, . . . ℥x-fʒj.

Syrupus Lactucarii, fʒij-iv.

Officinal Name, CIMICIFUGA. *Common Name*, BLACK SNAKEROOT—BLACK COHOSH.

Definition.—The *rhizome* and *rootlets* of the plant *Cimicifuga racemosa*.

Natural Order.—Ranunculaceæ. *Habitat.*—United States.

Officinal Preparations.

Extractum Cimicifugæ Fluidum, . . . fʒss-j.

Tinctura Cimicifugæ, fʒss-ij.

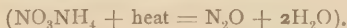
Not much used at the present time.

FAMILY II.—ANESTHETICS.

Definition.—This name is applied to a group of medicines the vapor of which, when inhaled, causes a temporary loss of sensibility to pain, loss of reflex action, and finally complete loss of consciousness.

* NITROUS OXIDE (N_2O). LAUGHING GAS. NITROGEN MONOXIDE.

Definition.—A colorless, almost odorless gas, made by heating ammonium nitrate.



This gas is inhaled from one-half to three minutes, when sufficient anesthesia will have been produced to admit of the extraction of teeth and some minor surgical operations.

Official Name, ETHER. *Common Name*, ETHER.
SULPHURIC ETHER (*Erroneous*).

Definition.—A volatile liquid prepared by distilling alcohol in the presence of sulphuric acid.

Official.

.Ether, containing about 74 per cent. of ethyl oxide, sp. gr. 0.750, for pharmaceutical purposes only.

.Ether Fortior, containing 94 per cent. ethyl oxide, sp. gr. 0.728. Dose, $\text{m}\text{v}-\text{ʒj}$. Used mostly by inhalation, as an anesthetic.

Spiritus .Etheris, 30 per cent. solution in alcohol. Dose, $\text{ʒ ss}-\text{ʒ ij}$.

* Not official.

Officinal Name, CHLOROFORMUM. *Common Name*,
CHLOROFORM.

Definition.—Chloroform is a volatile liquid obtained by distilling alcohol in the presence of chlorinated lime and slaked lime.

Officinal.

Chloroformum Venale (commercial chloroform), sp. gr.

1.47, 98 per cent. pure.

Chloroformum Purificatum (purified chloroform), sp.

gr. 1.485, for internal use in doses of ℥xv-fʒj in emulsion. Used largely by inhalation as an anesthetic.

Mistura Chloroformi, fʒ ss.

Spiritus Chloroformi, 10 per cent., . . . fʒ ss-ij.

Linimentum Chloroformi, 40 per cent. of commercial chloroform in soap liniment.

Bichloride of methylene, bromide of ethyl, and bromoform are volatile bodies somewhat resembling chloroform and occasionally used as anesthetics.

FAMILY III.—SOMNIFACIENTS.

Definition.—Drugs whose chief use in the practice of medicine is for the production of sleep.

The alkaloid *hyoscyne* belongs to this class, but will be considered under the heading *Hyoscyamus*.

Officinal Name, OPIUM. *Common Name*, OPIUM.

Definition.—The *concrete, milky exudation*, ob-

tained in Asia Minor, from the unripe capsule of the *Papaver somniferum*, or poppy.

Natural Order.—Papaveracæ. *Habitat.*—Persia. Cultivated over a wide area.

Crude opium should contain not less than 9 per cent. of its most important alkaloid, morphine.

Officinal.

Opium,	} Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -ij.
Opium Pulvis must contain not less than 12 nor more than 16 per cent. of morphine. Used in making the preparations,	
Opium Denarcotisatum,	

Officinal Preparations.

Acetum Opium,	} 10 per cent. of Opium. Dose, ℥x-xv.
Vinum Opium,	
Tinctura Opium (Laudanum), . . .	
Tinctura Opium Deodorata,	
Tinctura Ipecac. et Opium (corresponding to Dover's Powders),	

Tinctura Opium Camphorata (Paregoric) contains 2 grains of opium to the fluidounce, f ʒ ss-iv.

Extractum Opium, gr. ss.

Pilulæ Opium, each pill contains of powdered opium, gr. j.

Pulvis Ipecac. et Opium (Dover's Powders) (O. i; Ipecac., i; Sacch. Lactis, 8), gr. x.

Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ et Opium, x gr. j.

Emplastrum Opium, *ext. opium*, i in 17.

Opium contains a number of alkaloids in combination with meconic and thebolactic acids. The **officinal** alkaloids are Morphine and Codeine.

Morphina, pharmaceutical purposes.

Morphinæ Sulphas,	}	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.
Morphinæ Acetas,		
Morphinæ Hydrochloras,		

Pulvis Morphinæ Compositus (Tully's Powder) (Morph. Sulph., 1; Camphor, 20; Excipient, 40), gr. x.

Trochisci Morphinæ et Ipecacuanhæ, . 1 = gr. $\frac{1}{40}$.

Codeina, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -ij.

* Narceina.

* Narcotinæ Murias, gr. ij-x.

* Papaverina.

Apomorphinæ Hydrochloras, (see *Emetics*).

Tests.—Even dilute solutions of opium can be detected by the blood-red color produced on the addition of **ferric chloride** (caused by the presence of meconic acid).

Morphine and its salts strike a deep blue color with **ferric chloride** and a rich orange-red, slowly fading into yellow, with **concentrated nitric acid**.

* Not officinal.

HYOSCINE (see *Hyoscyamus*).

Officinal Name, CHLORAL. *Common Name*, HYDRATE OF CHLORAL.

Definition.—A volatile, crystalline solid, of characteristic odor and sweetish, burning taste, occurring in transparent, colorless tablets or plates. It is obtained by the action of chlorine gas on alcohol.

Chloralis, gr. v-xxx.

Chloral camphor; equal parts of chloral and camphor, forming a liquid for external use.

*PARALDEHYDE.

Definition.—Acetic aldehyde, obtained by the action of an oxidizing agent, such as chromic acid or alcohol. A colorless liquid with a disagreeable odor and taste.

Paraldehyde (dilute largely), f 3j.

Amylene Hydrate,	} not yet of practical importance.
Urethan,	
Hypnone, or acetophenone,	
Methylal,	

FAMILY IV.—DELIRIFACIENTS.

Officinal Name, CANNABIS INDICA. *Common Name*, INDIAN HEMP, INDIAN CANNABIS.

Definition.—The *flowering tops* of the female plant of the *Cannabis sativa*, grown in the East Indies and our own country.

* Not officinal.

Natural Order. — Urticaceæ. *Habitat.* — East Indies.

Officinal Preparations.

Extractum Cannabis Indicæ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -j.

Extractum Cannabis Indicæ Fluidum, . m j-x.

Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ, m x-xxx.

Officinal Name.

Common Name.

BELLADONNÆ FOLIA.

BELLADONNA LEAF.

BELLADONNÆ RADIX.

BELLADONNA ROOT.

Definition.—The *leaf* and *root* of *Atropa belladonna* (deadly nightshade), an herbaceous perennial.

Natural Order.—Solanaceæ. *Habitat.*—Europe ; cultivated in this country.

Officinal Preparations, Leaf.

Tinctura Belladonnæ, m v-xxx.

Extractum Belladonnæ Alcoholicum, . gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.

Unguentum Belladonnæ, (contains 10 per cent. of the extract).

Officinal Preparations, Root.

Abstractum Belladonnæ, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -j.

Extractum Belladonnæ Fluidum, . . . m j-ij.

Emplastrum Belladonnæ.

Linimentum Belladonnæ.

Belladonna furnishes us with the important officinal alkaloid, *Atropina* (atropine), which is also officinal in the form of—

Atropinæ Sulphas, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ - $\frac{1}{50}$.

Incompatibles.—Alkalies precipitate atropine from solution of belladonna, and tannic acid forms with it a less soluble salt.

Tests.—A delicate test for atropine is the addition of hydrobromic acid to the suspected solution, which produces a yellow, amorphous precipitate soon becoming crystalline.

The **physiological test** is the dilatation of the pupil in the lower animals, after the local application of the suspected liquid.

Note.—**Homatropine** is an alkaloid artificially prepared from atropine, and in the form of the **hydrobromate** is sometimes preferred as a mydriatic.

<i>Officinal Name.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
STRAMONII FOLIA.	STRAMONIUM LEAVES.
STRAMONII SEMEN.	STRAMONIUM SEEDS.

Definition.—The *leaves* and *seeds* of the *Datura stramonium*, or **Jamestown weed** (Jimpson weed). A rank weed growing profusely on ash-heaps and waste places.

Natural Order.—Solanaceæ. *Habitat.*—United States.

The leaves are rarely used at the present time, and all of the officinal preparations are made from the seeds.

Officinal Preparations.

Extractum Stramonii, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to j.

Extractum Stramonii Fluidum, m̄i-v.

Tinctura Stramonii, ℥v-xx.
 Unguentum Stramonii (10 per cent. extract).

Stramonium contains the alkaloid **daturine** (not officinal), which closely resembles atropine in its action.

Officinal Name, HYOSCYAMUS. *Common Name*, HEN-BANE.

Definition.—The *leaves* of the Hyoscyamus niger, collected from plants of the second year's growth.

Natural Order.—Solanaceæ. *Habitat.*—Europe; naturalized in the northern part of the United States.

Officinal Preparations.

Abstractum Hyoscyami, gr. iij-v.
 Extractum Hyoscyami Alcoholicum, . gr. i-ij.
 Extractum Hyoscyami Fluidum, . . . ℥v-xxx.
 Tinctura Hyoscyami, f 3 ss-j.

Hyoscyamus contains two alkaloids, **hyoscyamine** and **hyoscine**. The former is officinal in the form of the sulphate, Hyoscyaminæ sulphas, dose about gr. $\frac{1}{60}$.

Hyoscine is used a great deal in the form of the hydrobromate. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ — $\frac{1}{80}$.

Officinal Name, ERYTHROXYLON. *Common Name*, COCA.

Definition.—The *leaves* of the Erythroxylon coca, a shrub of South America.

Natural Order. — Erythroxylaceæ. *Habitat.* — Peru and the neighboring countries.

Officinal Preparation.

Extractum Erythroxyli Fluidum, . . . f 3 ss-ij.

Erythroxylon contains an important alkaloid, cocaine (not officinal). This is an extremely valuable local anesthetic, generally employed in the form of the hydrochlorate. Cocaine hydrochlorate, dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -j.

FAMILY V.—EXCITO-MOTORS.

Medicines which excite muscular action by stimulating the reflex centres of the spinal cord.

Officinal Name, NUX VOMICA. *Common Name,* NUX VOMICA.

Definition.—The *seeds* of the *Strychnos nux vomica*, a middle-sized tree in the East Indies.

Natural Order. — Loganaceæ. *Habitat.* — East Indies.

Officinal Preparations.

Abstractum Nucis Vomicæ, gr. ss-ij.

Extractum Nucis Vomicæ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.

Extractum Nucis Vomicæ Fluidum, . . . m i-iv.

Tinctura Nucis Vomicæ, m ij-x.

Nux vomica contains the valuable alkaloids, **strychnine**, (officinal) and **brucine**, (not officinal).

Strychnine is used in the form of the sulphate.

Strychninæ sulphas, dose, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$.

Test.—A small quantity of a solution of strychnine in concentrated sulphuric acid, on a porcelain plate, on the addition of a crystal of potassium bichromate, assumes a rich blue color, passing rapidly through purple into red. Brucine, with concentrated nitric acid, strikes a blood-red color, fading into yellow.

Official Name, IGNATIA. *Common Name*, IGNATIA.

Definition.—The *seeds* of *Strychnos Ignatii*, or St. Ignatius' bean.

Natural Order.—Loganiaceæ. *Habitat.*—Philippine Islands.

This drug also contains the alkaloids, strychnine and brucine.

Official Preparations.

Abstractum Ignatiæ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -j.

Tinctura Ignatiæ, ℥_x-xxx.

FAMILY VI.—DEPRESSO-MOTORS.

Remedies used to depress the functions of the spinal cord, thus lessening motivity. Aside from this action they have little in common.

Official Name, PHYSOSTIGMA. *Common Name*, CALABAR BEAN.

Definition.—The *seeds* of *Physostigma venenosum*.

Natural Order.—Leguminosæ. *Habitat*.—Africa (Western coast).

It contains the alkaloid *physostigmine* or *eserine*.

Officinal Preparations.

Extractum Physostigmatis,	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ -j.
Tinctura Physostigmatis,	℥ v-xx.
Physostigminæ Salicylas,	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ - $\frac{1}{12}$.
* Eserinæ Sulphas,	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ - $\frac{1}{10}$.

The following officinal bromides belong to this family :—

Potassii Bromidum,	gr. v-3j.
Ammonii Bromidum,	gr. v-xxx.
Sodii Bromidum,	gr. v-3j.
Lithii Bromidum,	gr. x-xx.
Acidum Hydrobromicum Dilutum, contains	
10 per cent. of absolute acid	3 ss-j.

Officinal Name, AMYL NITRIS. *Common Name*, NITRITE OF AMYL.

Definition.—A yellow, oily, very volatile liquid, of a persistent fruity odor. It is prepared by the action of nitric acid on amyl alcohol (fusel oil).

Dose, ℥ j-x by inhalation ; ℥ j-ij-v internally.

* NITROGLYCERINE.

Is a drug considerably used at the present time. It is kept in the stores in 1 per cent. solution, the **dose** of which is ℥ $\frac{1}{2}$, cautiously increased to ℥ ij-ijj.

* Not officinal.

Officinal Name, LOBELIA. *Common Name*, INDIAN TOBACCO.

Definition.—The *leaves* and *tops* of the *Lobelia inflata*.

Natural Order.—Lobeliaceæ. *Habitat.*—United States.

It contains a *liquid alkaloid*, *lobeline* (not officinal) ; also *lobelic acid*.

Officinal Preparations.

Extractum Lobeliæ Fluidum, ℥ v–xv.
Tinctura Lobeliæ, 20 per cent., ℥ v–xxx.
Acetum Lobeliæ, ℥ x–xxx.

Officinal Name, GELSEMIUM. *Common Name*, YELLOW OR CAROLINA JASMINE.

Definition.—The *rhizome* and *rootlets* of *Gelsemium sempervirens*, a climbing plant of the South Atlantic States.

It contains an alkaloid, *gelsemine*, in combination with *gelseminic acid* (not officinal).

Officinal Preparations.

Extractum Gelsemii Fluidum, ℥ iij–v.
Tinctura Gelsemii, ℥ x–xx.
Repeated every two or three hours.

Officinal Name, ACIDUM HYDROBROMICUM DILUTUM.
Common Name, DILUTED HYDROBROMIC ACID.

Definition.—A 10 per cent. solution of absolute hydrobromic acid in water.

Dose, fʒss-fʒij, well diluted.

Officinal Name, TABACUM. *Common Name,* TOBACCO.

Definition.—The *dried leaves* of *Nicotiana tabacum*.

Natural Order.—Solanaceæ. *Habitat.*—United States.

It contains *nicotine*, which is a *volatile liquid alkaloid* (not officinal), and an empyreumatic oil.

It is rarely, if ever, used in medicine at the present time, and there are no officinal preparations.

Dose, gr. i-ijj-v.

Officinal Name, CONIUM. *Common Name,* HEMLOCK.

Definition.—The *full grown but unripe fruit* of *Conium maculatum*, or hemlock.

Natural Order.—Umbelliferæ.

The active principle is *conine*, a *volatile liquid alkaloid* (not officinal).

Officinal Preparations.

Abstractum Conii, gr. j-ij.

Extractum Conii Fluidum, ℥ j-v.

Extractum Conii Alcoholicum, gr. j-ij.

Tinctura Conii, fʒ ss-j.

The strength of the drug is extremely uncertain, and therefore it is always better to begin with small doses, gradually increasing them.

ORDER II. CARDIANTS.

FAMILY I.—CARDIAC STIMULANTS.

Definition.—Medicines which are administered with a view to increasing the power of the heart and the force of the circulation.

* AMMONIA.

Definition.—Ammonia is a colorless, highly irritant gas, of a strong alkaline reaction, extremely soluble in water. It exists largely in nature, as the result of animal and vegetable decay. It is obtained upon a large scale as a waste product in the manufacture of coal gas.

Officinal Preparations.

Aqua Ammoniae (10 per cent. gas), . . .	℥x-xx.
Aqua Ammoniae Fortior (28 per cent. gas),	℥ij-x.
Spiritus Ammoniae,	℥x-xxx.
Spiritus Ammoniae Aromaticus (contains also carbonate of ammonia),	f ℥ ss-ij.
Liquor Ammonii Acetatis (dilute acetic acid neutralized by ammonium carbonate),	f ℥ ss-f ℥ iss.
Linimentum Ammoniae.	
Ammonii Benzoas,	gr. x-xx.
Ammonii Bromidum,	gr. v-xxx.
Ammonii Carbonas,	gr. ij-x.
Ammonii Chloridum,	gr. v-xxx.

* Not officinal in the form of gas.

Trochisci Ammonii Chloridum, . . . j = gr. ij.
 Ammonii Iodidum, gr. ij-x.
 Ammonii Nitras, only used in pharmacy.
 Ammonii Phosphas, gr. x-xx.
 Ammonii Sulphas, only used in pharmacy.
 Ammonii Valerianas, gr. ij-x.

Officinal Name, ALCOHOL.

Definition.—A colorless liquid, containing 91 per cent. by weight of absolute alcohol, volatile, and having the specific gravity of 0.820.

Officinal Name, ALCOHOL DILUTUM. Common Name, DILUTED ALCOHOL.

Definition.—Contains $45\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. by weight of alcohol. Specific gravity, 0.928.

Alcohol, in varying proportions, exists in the following *officinal preparations* :—

Spiritus Frumenti. *Whiskey*, 44-50 per cent. alcohol by weight. Obtained by the distillation of fermented grain. Must be at least two years old.

Spiritus Vini Gallici. *Brandy*, 39-47 per cent. alcohol by weight. Obtained by the distillation of fermented grapes. Must be at least four years old.

Vinum Album. *White Wine*, 10-12 per cent. alcohol.

Vinum Album Fortius. Stronger white wine, 20-25 per cent. alcohol. *Used as a menstruum for the officinal medicated wines.*

Vinum Rubrum. Red wine, 10-12 per cent. alcohol.

Spiritus Odoratus. *Cologne water.*

Vinum Aromaticum. *Aromatic wine.*

Officinal Name, DIGITALIS. *Common Name*, FOXGLOVE.

Definition.—The *leaves* of the *Digitalis purpurea*, or purple foxglove. Obtained from plants of the *second year's growth*.

Natural Order.—Scrophulariaceæ. *Habitat.*—Europe; cultivated in this country.

A number of *glucosides* have been isolated (which, perhaps, are identical), under the following names: *digitalin*, *digitoxin*, and *digitalein*: also *digitonin*, which is said to resemble saponin.

The powdered leaves are frequently used in doses of gr. ss–ij.

Officinal Preparations.

Abstractum Digitalis,	gr. ss–ij.
Extractum Digitalis,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ –j.
Extractum Digitalis Fluidum,	℥ss–ij.
Tinctura Digitalis,	℥v–xv.
Infusum Digitalis,	fʒj–iv.

Officinal Name, CAFFEINA. *Common Name*, CAFFEINE.

Definition.—A feebly alkaloidal substance, generally prepared from *Camellia Thea*, or tea plant, (*Natural Order*, Ternstroemiaceæ); from the dried seeds of *Coffea Arabica*, or coffee plant, (*Natural Order*, Rubiaceæ); or from *guarana*, a paste prepared from the crushed seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis*, (*Natural Order*, Sapindaceæ). Guarana is officinal. •

Caffeina may be given in powder, pill, capsule, or solution. **Dose**, gr. ij–v.

Under certain circumstances the dose may be increased to gr. x-xij.

For administration in solution the unofficinal *Caffeinæ Citras* may be used, it being more soluble.

* *CONVALLARIA MAJALIS*. LILY OF THE VALLEY.

Definition.—This plant contains the *glucosides*, *convallarin* and *convallamarin*, which, in combination, seem to represent the medicinal properties of the drug.

An extract made from the whole plant has been used in doses of gr. v-xv in twenty-four hours.

The preparation most frequently used is a tincture made from the whole plant. **Dose**, ℥ v-xv.

* *STROPHANTHUS*.

Definition.—The *seeds* of *strophanthus hispidus* and *S. kombé*, an African plant which has been used by the natives as an arrow poison.

Natural Order.—Apocynaceæ.

The active poisonous properties of the drug are probably due to a principle which is neither an alkaloid nor a glucoside, called *strophantin*. A tincture (1 to 20 parts by weight) is made from the seeds deprived of the hairs. **Dose**, ℥ ij-x.

* *SPARTEINE*.

A *liquid alkaloid* obtained from *Sarothamnus scoparius*, or broom.

Natural Order.—Leguminosa.

* Not officinal.

Sparteine is usually administered in the form of the *sulphate*, of which the **dose** is gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ hypodermically; or, if given internally, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ –j or ij, in capsule or pill.

* ADONIDINE.

A *glucoside* obtained from the root of *Adonis vernalis*.

Natural Order. — Ranunculacæ. *Habitat.* — Northern and central Europe.

It may be alternated with digitalis during a course of the latter.

Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ every three or four hours.

FAMILY II.—CARDIAC DEPRESSANTS.

Cardiac depressants are medicines which are used to diminish the force and frequency of the cardiac action, and thus to depress the circulation.

* ANTIMONIUM.

Antimony (one of the metallic elements), is found in nature in the form of black antimonious sulphide.

Officinal Preparations.

Pulvis Antimonialis (*James' Po.*) contains antimonious oxide 33 per cent., with precipitated calcium phosphate. **Dose**, gr. iij–x.

Antimonii et Potassii Tartras (*Tartar emetic*) *tartrate of antimonium and potassium.* **Dose**, as a diaphoretic

* Not officinal.

and expectorant, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{1}{8}$. Dose, as an emetic, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ –j, repeated every twenty minutes, as necessary.

Vinum Antimonii (*wine of antimony*) contains four parts of tartar emetic in 1000 of the preparation (gr. ij f $\frac{3}{4}$ j). Dose, as a *diaphoretic* and *expectorant*, \mathfrak{m} v–xx; as an emetic, f $\frac{3}{4}$ j–iv.

Syrupus Scille Compositus (*compound syrup of squill*) contains less than gr. j–f $\frac{3}{4}$ j. Dose, \mathfrak{m} v–f $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

The following officinal preparations of antimony are considered as uncertain and are rarely employed:—

Antimonii Oxidum (*oxide of antimony*), gr. j ij.

Antimonii Sulphidum (*sulphide of antimony*).

Antimonii Sulphidum Purificatum.

Antimonii Sulphuratum (*sulphurated antimony*), gr. j–v.

Pilule Antimonii Composite, i gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ each of calomel and sulphurated antimony.

Officinal Name, VERATRUM VIRIDE. *Common Name*, GREEN OR AMERICAN HELLEBORE.

Definition.—The *rhizome* and *rootlets* of Veratrum viride, a plant indigenous to swampy places in the eastern part of the United States.

Natural Order.—Melanthaceæ.

It contains two *alkaloids*, *jervine* and *veratroidine*, to which its effects are due.

Officinal Preparations.

Extractum Veratri Viridis Fluidum, ℥ j-iv.

Tinctura Veratri Viridis, ℥ ij-vj.

A still more powerful tincture is sometimes kept in the shops under the name of *Norwood's Tincture*.

Officinal Name, VERATRINA. *Common Name*,
VERATRINE.

Definition.—An *alkaloid* or *mixture of alkaloids* obtained from the seeds of *Veratrum sabadilla* (*Asagrea officinalis*), a Mexican plant.

Natural Order.—Melanthaceæ.

It is chiefly used as an external application for the cure of rheumatic and neuralgic pains.

Officinal Preparations.

Unguentum Veratrinae—contains about four per cent.
(1-26.5) of the drug.

Oleatum Veratrinae—contains two per cent. of the drug.

<i>Officinal Name.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
ARNICÆ FLORES.	ARNICA FLOWERS.
ARNICÆ RADIX.	ARNICA ROOT.

Definition.—The *flower heads* and *rhizome* and *rootlets* of *Arnica montana* or leopard's bane.

Natural Order.—Compositæ. *Habitat.*—Northern Europe, Asia, and the United States.

The chemistry of arnica is somewhat in dispute, and is of no practical importance.

*Officinal Preparations.**Flowers—*

Tinctura Arnicæ Florum (for external use).

Root—

Extractum Arnicæ Radicis, gr. v-x.

Extractum Arnicæ Radicis Fluidum, . . ℥x-xxx.

Emplastrum Arnicæ.

Tinctura Arnica Radicis, f ʒ ss-ij.

The drug is used but very little internally, its chief use being as a local application for sprains and bruises.

Officinal Name, ACONITUM. *Common Name*, ACONITE.

Definition.—The *tuberous root* of Aconitum napellus (monk'shood or wolf'sbane).

Natural Order. — Ranunculaceæ. *Habitat.* — Northern Europe and Asia; cultivated in the United States for the sake of its long spike of blue flowers.

The active principle is an *alkaloid* called *aconitine*.

Officinal Preparations.

Abstractum Aconiti, gr. ¼-j.

Extractum Aconiti, gr. ⅙-¾.

Extractum Aconiti Fluidum, ℥ ½-ij

Tinctura Aconiti, ℥ j-v.

Aconitine is not officinal and is almost too powerful a drug for internal administration. It is used locally, in the form of a liniment or ointment, as an anodyne in neuralgia.

Duquesnel's aconitine has been used in *tic douloureux* in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{300}$ to $\frac{1}{200}$.

Officinal Name, ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM.

Common Name, DILUTE HYDROCYANIC ACID.

Definition.—A colorless, watery solution containing 2 per cent. of anhydrous hydrocyanic acid. Its odor and taste are the familiar ones of peach kernels and bitter almonds.

The officinal acid is formed by the action of sulphuric acid and water upon potassium ferrocyanide, or of hydrochloric acid on silver cyanide.

Acidi Hydrocyanici Diluti, ℥ j-ijj.

VEGETABLE ACIDS.

Officinal Name, ACIDUM TARTARICUM. *Common Name*, TARTARIC ACID.

Definition.—Tartaric acid is the acid of the grape, in which it exists as the supertartrate of potassium.

It occurs in large, hard, transparent, six-sided prisms, nearly free from odor, but having a very sour taste. It is nearly always found in the drug stores in the powdered form.

Tartaric acid is rarely used in medicine except as one of the ingredients of Seidlitz powder.

Officinal Name, ACIDUM CITRICUM. *Common Name*,
CITRIC ACID.

Definition.—Citric acid is the natural acid of lemon- and lime-juice.

It occurs in rhomboidal prisms, nearly free from odor, but is possessed with a very sour, almost corrosive taste. It is soluble in three-fourths of its weight of cold water, and in one-half its weight of boiling water.

Acidi Citrici $\overline{\text{ss}}$ j, to water Oj may be used as a substitute for lemonade.

Syrupus Acidi Citrici (8 to 1000), f $\overline{\text{ss}}$ j-iv.

Officinal Name, ACIDUM ACETICUM. *Common Name*,
ACETIC ACID.

Definition.—A colorless liquid, having a pungent odor and an exceeding acid, corrosive taste.

It contains thirty-six per cent. of **glacial** acetic acid.

It is only used externally as a mild caustic.

Officinal Name, ACIDUM ACETICUM GLACIALE.
Common Name, GLACIAL ACETIC ACID.

Definition.—A colorless liquid, crystallizing at 34° F., and actively escharotic. Never used internally.

Officinal Name, ACIDUM ACETICUM DILUTUM.

Common Name, DILUTE ACETIC ACID.

Definition.—It is officinally prepared by the addition of seven parts of water to one of acetic acid, making it contain six per cent. of glacial acetic acid.

Dose, fʒj–ij further diluted.

This acid is a substitute for pure vinegar, and is the menstruum used in making the officinal medicated *wines*.

* ACIDUM OXALICUM—OXALIC ACID.

Found naturally in sorrels and other vegetable life.

It occurs in colorless, prismatic crystals, odorless, and of a very sour taste. It is usually made by decomposing sugar by nitric acid.

Its chief interest in medicine is as an accidental poison. (See *Table of Antidotes*.)

* Not officinal.

ORDER III. NUTRIENTS.

FAMILY I. ASTRINGENTS.

Definition.—Astringents are those drugs which cause contraction of living tissues.

VEGETABLE ASTRINGENTS.

The active principle of the vegetable astringents is *tannic acid*.

Officinal Name, ACIDUM TANNICUM. *Common Name*,
TANNIC ACID.

Tannic acid is widely distributed throughout the vegetable kingdom, and exists under *two forms*: *gallo-tannic acid* (which is the *officinal* variety, and strikes a blue-black color with the ferric salts), and *kino-tannic acid* (which produces a greenish-black color with the same salts).

Definition.—The officinal tannic acid is obtained by treating powdered nut galls with washed ether.

It is a light, feathery, *non-crystalline* powder of a yellowish-white color, a faint odor, and an astringent, somewhat bitter taste.

It coagulates albumen.

Tannic acid is the antidote in *tartar emetic* poisoning, forming an insoluble *tannate* of antimony. It is also the best chemical antidote for the poisonous *alkaloids*; but as the compounds it makes with these

are slowly dissolved by the alimentary secretions, it must always be followed by emetics and cathartics.

The **dose** as an astringent in diarrhœa, gr. iij-x, in pill form.

When given to act on the stomach, as in hæmatemesis, gr. x-xx, in the form of powder, should be given.

Officinal Preparations.

Trochisci Acidi Tannici, . . 1 gr. j of tannic acid.

Unguentum Acidi Tannici, . 10 per cent.

Officinal Name, ACIDUM GALLICUM. *Common Name*,
GALLIC ACID.

Definition.—Gallic acid is tannic acid + one molecule of water. It exists in cream-colored *acicular crystals*, and does not have the power of coagulating albumen. It is prepared from nut galls, and sometimes from tannic acid.

Gallic acid is usually given in powder in doses of gr. x-xxx, repeated as often as required.

Officinal Preparation.

Unguentum Acidi Gallici, 10 per cent.

Officinal Name, GALLIA. *Common Name*, GALLS.

Definition.—Excrescences on the *Quercus lusitanica* (*var. infectoria*. *Natural Order*, Cupuliferæ), caused by the deposition of the ova of *cynips gallæ tinctoriæ*.

Galls are derived principally from the Levant. The best galls are dark greenish-black in color, from the size of a large pea to that of a hickory-nut, and commonly studded over with large tubercles.

Their chief use is for the production of tannic acid. Galls are rarely, if ever, used internally.

Officinal Preparations.

Tinctura Gallæ, f ʒj-ij.

Unguentum Gallæ, 10 per cent.

Officinal Name, CATECHU. Common Name, CATECHU.

Definition.—An *extract* of the wood of an East India tree—the *Acacia catechu*.

Natural Order.—Leguminosæ.

It contains kino-tannic acid.

Dose of catechu in powder, gr. x-xxx.

Officinal Preparations.

Tinctura Catechu Composita, . . . f ʒ ss-ij.

Trochisci Catechu, one grain in each.

Officinal Name, KINO. Common Name, KINO.

Definition.—The *inspissated juice* of *Pterocarpus marsupium* and other trees.

Natural Order.—Leguminosæ. *Habitat.*—East Indies.

It contains kino-tannic acid, and is almost identical with catechu. It occurs in small, irregular, shin-

ing pieces, of a bitterish, highly astringent, and finally sweetish taste.

Dose, in powder, gr. x-xxx.

Officinal Preparation.

Tinctura Kino, f ʒ ss ij.

Officinal Name, HÆMATOXYLON. *Common Name*,
LOGWOOD.

Definition.—The *heart wood* of Hæmatoxylon Campechianum.

Natural Order.—Leguminosæ. *Habitat.*—Central America.

Contains kino-tannic acid and a crystalline principle, *Hæmatin* or *Hæmatoxylin*.

Officinal Preparation.

Extractum Hæmatoxyli, gr. x-xxx.

Officinal Name, KRAMERIA. *Common Name*, RHATANY.

Definition.—The *root* of Krameria triandra and K. tomentosa.

Natural Order.—Polygalaceæ. *Habitat.*—South America.

Contains kino-tannic acid.

Officinal Preparations.

Extractum Krameriaë, gr. v-x.

Trochisci Krameriaë, ʒ i = gr. i of extract.

Extractum Krameriae Fluidum, ℥ v-xx.

Syrupus Krameriae, f 3 j-iv.

Tinctura Krameriae, f 3 ss-ij.

Officinal Name, QUERCUS ALBA. *Common Name*,
WHITE OAK.

Definition.—The *inner bark* of the Quercus alba and Q. tinctoria.

Natural Order.—Cupuliferæ.

Contains gallo-tannic acid.

Not used internally, but for making astringent baths and washes.

Officinal Name, ROSA GALICA. *Common Name*,
RED ROSE.

Definition.—The *half-opened flowers* of the hundred-leaved rose.

Officinal Preparations.

Extractum Rosæ Fluidum,	} Used only as vehicles.
Confectio Rosæ,	
Mel Rosæ,	
Syrupus Rosæ,	

Officinal Name, ROSA CENTIFOLIA. *Common Name*,
PALE ROSE.

Definition.—The petals of Rosa Centifolia or Pale Rose.

Contains no tannic acid, but an essential oil, and is used only for its pleasant odor.

Officinal Preparations.

- Oleum Rosæ, for flavoring.
 Aqua Rosæ, as a vehicle.
 Unguentum Aquæ Rosæ, (Cold Cream).

Officinal Name, GERANIUM. *Common Name*,
 CRANESBILL.

Definition.—The *rhizome* of *Geranium maculatum*.

Natural Order.—Geraniaceæ. *Habitat.*—United States.

It contains large quantities of tannic and gallic acid.

Officinal Preparation.

Extractum Geranii Fluidum, f3 ss-j

Officinal Name, RHUS GLABRA. *Common Name*,
 SUMACH.

Definition.—The *fruit* of the *Rhus glabra*.

Natural Order.—Terebinthaceæ. *Habitat.*—United States.

Contains tannic acid and malic acid.

Officinal Preparation.

Extractum Rhois Glabræ Fluidum (used as a gargle,
 diluted two or three times with water).

MINERAL ASTRINGENTS.

Officinal Name, ALUMEN. *Common Name*, ALUM.

Definition.—Officinal *alum* is a double sulphate of aluminium and potassium. There are other varieties, in which the potassium is replaced by some other base, as ammonium or sodium. It is soluble in about twelve times its weight of cold and three-fourths its weight of boiling water. It is slightly efflorescent, and when heated to 112° F., parts with its water of crystallization and is converted into a white powder which is officinal under the name of *alumen exsiccatum* (*dried alum*).

Dose of Alum.—As an astringent, gr. x-xx.

As an emetic, ʒj-iv.

In *Colica pictonum*, . . gr. xx-xl,
(every three or four hours.)

Alum is also largely used in the form of solutions of varying strengths for external application, both as a styptic and astringent.

Officinal Preparation.

Alumen exsiccatum (used externally).

* PLUMBUM—LEAD.

Lead is found in the form of the natural sulphide (*galena*) and is freed by roasting.

* Not officinal.

Officinal Preparations—For internal administration.

Plumbi Acetas (sugar of lead), . . . gr. ss-v in pill.

For external use.

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis (Goulard's Extract).

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus (lead water), contains 3 per cent. of Goulard's Extract.

Ceratum Plumbi Subacetatis (Goulard's Cerate), 1 of Liq. to 4.

Linimentum Plumbi Subacetatis, Liq. 2, cottonseed oil 3.

Plumbi Carbonas (white lead).

Unguentum Plumbi Carbonatis, 10 per cent.

Plumbi Iodidum.

Unguentum Plumbi Iodidum, 10 per cent.

Plumbi Nitras.

Plumbi Oxidum (Litharge).

Emplastrum Plumbi—Lead plaster. Used also in making the other officinal plasters.

Unguentum Diachylon.

Almost any of the lead preparations are capable of producing poisonous effects. Accidents most frequently happen with the **sugar of lead**. (See *Antidotes*.)

* BISMUTHUM—BISMUTH.

One of the metallic elements.

* Not officinal.

Officinal Salts.

Bismuthi Subnitrates, gr. v–xv in stomachic affections;
gr. xv– \mathfrak{z} j in intestinal diseases.

Bismuthi Subcarbonas (preferred by some to the sub-
nitrate).

Bismuthi Citras (soluble), gr. j–iij.

Bismuthi et Ammonii Citras, gr. j–v.

The first two powders are practically insoluble, and are used as dusting powders and for insufflation in acute coryza.

Officinal Name, CERII OXALAS. *Common Name*,
OXALATE OF CERIUM.

Definition.—It is a white powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether, but soluble in sulphuric acid. Used for a great many years as a remedy for the relief of *vomiting of pregnancy*.

Dose, gr. j–iij, in pill, three or four times a day.

* ZINCUM—ZINC.

The metal zinc is obtained principally from the native carbonate and sulphide.

Officinal Salts and Preparations.

Zinci Oxidum, gr. j–v.

Used externally as a dusting powder.

Unguentum Zinci Oxidum, 20 per cent.

Zinci Acetas, used in collyria (gr. j–ij to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ j), and as
an injection (gr. j–xx to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ j) in *gonorrhœa*.

* Not officinal.

Zinci Bromidum, gr. j-v.
 Zinci Chloridum, caustic and astringent.
 Liquor Zinci Chloridi, external use.
 Zinci Carbonas Precipitatus, external use.
 Zinci Iodidum, gr. j-v.
 Zinci Phosphidum (*acts as phosphorus*)* gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Zinci Sulphas (*white vitriol*), as a stimulant astringent,
 gr. j-ij; as an emetic, gr. xxx, repeated in a few
 minutes if necessary. (See *Table of Antidotes*.)

† CUPRUM—COPPER.

Copper is obtained from copper pyrites, a double sulphide of iron and copper.

The metal itself is inert.

Officinal Salts.

Cupri Sulphas (*blue vitriol*).

Dose, As an astringent, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -j in pill.

As an emetic, gr. iij-v.

As an injection in gonorrhœa, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -j to f 3j.

Cupri Acetas, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$.

† Verdigris (impure acetate).

(See *Table of Antidotes*.)

† ARGENTUM—SILVER.

Metallic silver is inert.

* See antidote for phosphorus poisoning.

† Not officinal.

Officinal Salts.

Argenti Nitras (crystallized), gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$.
(Use care to prevent staining of skin.)

Used also externally in solutions of varying strength.

Argenti Nitras Fusa (*lunar caustic*).

Argenti Nitras Dilutus (equal parts of silver nitrate and potassium nitrate).

Argenti Oxidum, gr. ss–j in pill.

Argenti Iodidum, gr. ss–j.

Argenti Cyanidum (used for preparing dilute hydrocyanic acid).

(See Table of Antidotes.)

FAMILY II.—TONICS.

Tonics are remedies which, in conditions of debility, impart a gradual and permanent increase of vigor to the body or its various parts, restoring the energy and strength which were wanting.

MINERAL TONICS.

Officinal Name, FERRUM. *Common Name*, IRON.

Iron is probably the most widely diffused of all the metals and is found both in the metallic state and as oxide, sulphide, carbonate, phosphate, etc.

Definition.—Metallic iron is officinal in the form of fine, bright, and non-elastic wire.

Officinal Salts and Preparations.

Ferrum Reductum (reduced iron, (Quevenne's iron),
as a chalybeate, gr. ij–v in pill.

Massa Ferri Carbonatis (Vallet's mass) gr. iij-x in pill.

Ferri Sulphas,	}	gr. ss-ij in pill.
Ferri Sulphas Exsiccatus,		
Ferri Sulphas Precipitatus,		
Ferri Oxidum Hydratum,		
Ferri Oxidum Hydratum cum Magnesia,		

The last two are used as antidotes for arsenical poisoning, and are made by precipitating the solution of the tersulphate with ammonia, in the case of the former preparation, and magnesia, in case of the latter.

Liquor Ferri Tersulphatis (for making above antidotes).

Liquor Ferri Subsulphatis (Monsel's Solution), used chiefly locally, as a styptic.

Tinctura Ferri Chloridi (muriated tincture) ℥v-℥ss.

One of the best preparations for internal use.

Syrupus Ferri Iodidi, ℥v-xxx.

Mistura Ferri et Ammonii Acetatis (Basham's Mixture),
used as a tonic diuretic, f℥j-iv.

* Ferrum Dialysatum (dialyzed iron), . ℥xx-℥j.

As an antidote for arsenical poisoning, f℥ss,
pro re nata.

The above preparations are those in common use.
The following are also officinal:—

Ferri Carbonas Saccharatus, gr. v-xxx.

Liquor Ferri Acetatis.

Tinctura Ferri Acetatis, ℥xv-f℥j.

Syrupus Ferri Bromidi, ℥v-xxx.

* Not officinal.

Ferri Chloridi.

Liquor Ferri Chloridi, for external use.

Ferri Citras, gr. ij-v.

Liquor Ferri Citratis, ℥v-xv.

Vinum Ferri Citratis, f 3 j-ij.

Ferri et Ammonii Citras, gr. ij-v.

Ferri et Ammonii Sulphas (iron alum), gr. j-v.

Ferri et Ammonii Tartras, gr. v-x.

Ferri et Potassii Tartras, gr. v-x.

Ferri et Quininæ Citras (12 per cent.

quinine), gr. v-x.

Liquor Ferri et Quininæ Citratis, . . . ℥v-xv.

Ferri et Strychninæ Citras (1 per cent. of

Strychnine), gr. j-v.

Syr. Ferri, (Quin. et Strych., Phosphatum, f 3 j-ij.

Ferri Iodidum Saccharatum, gr. v-xv.

Pilulæ Ferri Iodidi, j-ij pills.

Ferri Hypophosphis, gr. v-x.

Ferri Lactis, gr. ij-x.

Ferri Oxalas, gr. ij-v.

Ferri Phosphas, gr. ij-v.

Ferri Pyrophosphas, gr. ij-v.

Ferri Valeriana, gr. j-iiij.

Mistura Ferri Composita, f 3 ss.

Pilulæ Aloes et Ferri, j pill.

Pilulæ Ferri Composita, j-iv pills.

Trochisci Ferri (1 = gr. v of ferric

hydrate), j-ij troches.

Vinum Ferri Amarum, f 3 j-iv.

Emplastrum Ferri.

Liquor Ferri Nitratis ℥ij-x.

* MANGANUM—MANGANESE.

Officinal Salts.

Mangani Oxidum Nigrum, . gr. j-x, in pill or powder.

(Black oxide of manganese.)

Mangani Sulphas, gr. j-v.

Officinal Name, ACIDUM SULPHURICUM. *Common Name*,
SULPHURIC ACID—OIL OF VITRIOL (so called).

Definition.—This is a heavy, oily liquid, containing 96 per cent. of *absolute* sulphuric acid. It is too strong for internal use. Poisoning by this acid causes *charring* of the tissues.

Officinal Preparations.

Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum (10 per cent. of the officinal acid), ℥v-xx, freely diluted.

Acid. Sulphuricum Aromaticum (elixir of vitriol), 20 per cent. of the officinal acid, ℥v-xx.

Officinal Name, ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM. *Common Name*, HYDROCHLORIC ACID—MURIATIC ACID.

A colorless liquid containing 32 per cent. of absolute acid (HCl), and is not used internally.

Officinal Preparation.

Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum (10 per cent. of *absolute acid*), ℥x-xx.

* Not officinal.

Officinal Name, ACIDUM NITRICUM. *Common Name*,
NITRIC ACID.

A liquid composed of 69.4 per cent. of absolute nitric acid, HNO_3 . Not used internally.

Officinal Preparation.

Acidum Nitricum Dilutum (contains 10 per cent. of absolute nitric acid), $\text{m}_\text{x-xxx}$.

Nitric acid produces an orange-yellow staining of the tissues.

Officinal Name, ACIDUM NITRO-HYDROCHLORICUM.
Common Name, NITRO-HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

Consists of *four parts* of nitric acid and *fifteen parts* of hydrochloric acid.

Was formerly used externally, largely diluted, as a remedy for hepatitis of hot climates.

Officinal Preparation.

Acidum Nitro-Hydrochloricum Dilutum, . $\text{m}_\text{x-xx}$.

Consists of nitric acid *four parts*, hydrochloric acid *fifteen parts*, and water *seventy-six parts*.

Officinal Name, ACIDUM LACTICUM. *Common Name*,
LACTIC ACID.

Lactic acid is obtained from sour milk, and has been found in a number of secretions, including the gastric juice.

The *officinal* acid contains 75 per cent. of absolute lactic acid, ℥v-xxx, freely diluted.

Officinal Name, PHOSPHORUS.

Definition.—A peculiar non-metallic element obtained from the calcium phosphate of calcined bones.

Dose of Phosphorus, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{75}$.

Officinal Preparations.

Pilulæ Phosphori, each pill contains . . gr. $\frac{1}{100}$.

Oleum Phosphoratum (contains phosphorus 1 per cent. dissolved in ether and oil of almonds), ℥j-iiij.

Zinci Phosphidum (identical in action with phosphorus), gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$.

See Table of Antidotes.

FAMILY III.—ALTERATIVES.

Alteratives are medicines which, without exerting any very perceptible action on any particular organ, so modify the nutritive processes as to enable nature to restore healthy action in many diseased conditions.

* ARSENIUM—ARSENIC.

Definition.—A metallic element found in various ores combined with other metals as an arsenide.

* Not officinal.

Officinal Forms.

Acidum Arseniosum (white arsenic), gr. $\frac{1}{20}$, gradually increased.

Liquor Acidi Arseniosi (1 per cent of arsenious acid), ℥ij-x.

Liquor Potassii Arsenitis (*Fowler's Solution*),
1 per cent. Arsenious Acid, ℥ij-x.

Sodii Arsenias (sodium arseniate), gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$.

Liquor Sodii Arseniatis, ℥ij-x.

Arsenii Iodidum, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ t.i.d.

Liquor Arsenii et Hydrargyri Iodidi (*Donovan's solution*), contains 1 per cent. of arsenic iodide and 1 per cent. of mercuric iodide, ℥ij-x.

Officinal Name, HYDRARGYRUM. *Common Name*,
MERCURY—QUICKSILVER.

Definition.—Mercury is a *liquid metal* obtained principally from the native sulphide, or cinnabar.
sp. gr. 13.5.

Officinal Preparations (for internal administration).

Hydrargyrum cum Creta (mercury with chalk: gray powder) 38 per cent. of mercury.

Dose, as antisyphilitic, gr. j-v.

As a laxative, gr. v-xv.

Massa Hydrargyri (blue mass), $\frac{1}{3}$ mercury, gr. j-x.

Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite (calomel), gr. ss to x-xv.

Pilule Antimonii Compositæ (*Plummer's pill*), contains calomel and sulphurated antimony.

Pilulæ Catharticæ Compositæ, 1-3 pills.

Contains calomel and abstract of jalap
of each, gr. j. Compound extract
of colocynth, gr. $1\frac{3}{10}$ and gamboge,
gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum

(corrosive sublimate), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ - $\frac{1}{10}$.

Hydrargyri Iodidum Viride (green

iodide), gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ -j.

Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum (red

iodide), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ - $\frac{1}{10}$.

Hydrargyri Cyanidum, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ - $\frac{1}{12}$.

Hydrargyri Subsulphas Flavus (turj eth mineral).

As emetic, gr. ij-iv.

(See Table of Antidotes and Incompatibles.)

Official Preparations, for external use only.

Emplastrum Hydrargyri.

Emplastrum Ammoniacum cum Hydrargyro.

Unguentum Hydrargyri (blue ointment) 45 per cent.
mercury.

Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum (white precipitate).

Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniatum, 10 per cent.

Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum (red precipitate)

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri, 10 per cent.

Hydrargyri Oxidum Flavum.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi, 10 per cent.

Oleatum Hydrargyri, 10 per cent. of yellow oxide.

Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis (red oxide, 8; nitric acid,
9; water, 3. Used as a caustic).

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis (*citrine ointment*).

Hydrargyri Subsulphidum Rubrum (Cinnabar), as
fumigation.

Official Name, IODUM. *Common Name*, IODINE.

Definition.—A non-metallic element obtained from the ashes of seaweed. Minute traces of iodine can readily be detected by starch, which form with it a deep blue color. Starch is also its antidote in case of poisoning.

Official Preparations.

Iodi, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -j.

Liquor Iodi Compositus (Lugol's solution), ℥iij-x.

Containing iodine (5 parts), potassium iodide (10 parts), and water (85 parts).

Ammonii Iodidum, gr. ij-x.

Potassii Iodidum, gr. v-℥j.

Syrupus Acidi Hydriodici, f℥ss-ij

For external use only:—

Tinctura Iodi, 8 per cent.

Unguentum Iodi, (iodine 4 per cent., pot. iodide 1 per cent.)

Unguentum Potassii Iodidi, 12 per cent.

Official Name, IODOFORMUM. *Common Name*, IODOFORM.

Definition.—Formyl teriodide. It occurs in minute yellow crystals, with a characteristic odor. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. Its chief use is externally, as an alterative and antiseptic.

May be given internally in doses of gr. j-iv.

Officinal Preparation.

Unguentum Iodoformi, 10 per cent.

*IODOL.

Formed by the action of iodine on pyrol, and contains 88.9 per cent of the former.

Sometimes preferred to iodoform and having about the same medicinal virtues.

Officinal Name, OLEUM MORRHUÆ. *Common Name*,
COD-LIVER OIL.

Definition.—Oil obtained from the fresh liver of the *Gadus morrhua* and other species of *Gadus*.

It contains fatty acids, *gaduin*, *iodine*, *chlorine*, and traces of *bromine*.

Dose, fʒi–fʒss, t. i. d.

It is frequently combined with the hypophosphites, etc., in emulsions.

Officinal Name, ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM. *Common Name*, PHOSPHORIC ACID.

Definition.—An acid containing 50 per cent. of the ortho-phosphoric acid of the chemist. Not used internally.

Officinal Preparation.

Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum (contains 10 per cent. of ortho-phosphoric acid), ℥v–xxx.

* Not officinal.

<i>Official Name.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
COLCHICI SEMEN.	COLCHICUM SEED.
COLCHICI RADIX.	COLCHICUM ROOT.

Definition.—The *seeds* and *corm* of *Colchicum autumnale*, or meadow saffron.

Natural Order. — Melanthaceæ. *Habitat.* — Europe.

It contains the alkaloid *colchicine*, which is its active principle.

Official Preparations of Seed.

Extractum Colchici Seminis Fluidum, .	℥ij-vj.
Tinctura Colchici,	f℥ss-j.
Vinum Colchici Seminis,	℥v-xxx.

Official Preparations of Root.

Extractum Colchici Radicis,	gr. ½-ij, in pill.
Extractum Colchici Radicis Fluidum, .	℥ij-iv.
Vinum Colchici Radicis,	℥v-xv.

Official Name, SARSAPARILLA.

Definition.—The *root* of *Smilax officinalis*, and other species of *smilax*.

Natural Order.—Smilacææ. *Habitat.*—Mexico, Central and South America.

It contains a *glucoside* called *smilacin*, which resembles saponin.

Officinal Preparations.

Extractum Sarsaparillæ Fluidum, . . . f 3 ss-j.

Extractum Sarsaparillæ Compositum Fluidum, . . . f 3 j.

Contains also sassafras, mezereon, and glycyrrhiza.

Syrupus Sarsaparillæ Compositus, . . f 3 ij-f 3 ss.

Contains the above and guaiac wood.

Decoctum Sarsaparillæ Compositus, . . f 3 ij-iv.

Contains guaiac wood, pale rose, senna, glycyrrhiza, sassafras, anise and gaultheria.

Officinal Name.

Common Name.

GUAIACI LIGNUM.

GUAIAAC WOOD.

GUAIACI RESINA.

GUAIAAC RESIN.

Definition.—**Guaiacum wood** or *lignum vitæ* is the *heart wood* of *Guaiacum officinalis*, an ever-green tree of the West Indies and South America.

Natural Order.—Zygophyllaceæ.

The *resin* is also officinal under the title of *Guaiaci Resina*.

Its chemistry is exceedingly complex.

The resin may be used in doses of gr. v-xxx.

Officinal Preparations.

Tinctura Guaiaci . . . f 3 ss-ij.

Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata, . . . f 3 ss-ij.

(Both made directly from the resin.)

Officinal Name, MEZEREUM. *Common Name*,
MEZEREON.

Definition.—The *bark* of *Daphne mezereum* and other species of *daphne*.

Natural Order.—Thymelacææ. *Habitat.*—Europe.

It contains a neutral, bitter glucoside, *Daphnin*, besides a volatile, acrid principle.

Officinal Preparations.

Extractum Mezerei, Ph. purposes.

Extractum Mezerei Fluidum, “

Unguentum Mezerei.

Fld. ext., 2 parts; lard, 7 parts; wax, 1 part.

Mezereon is used also in making two preparations of sarsaparilla.

Officinal Name, SASSAFRAS.

Definition.—The *bark* of the *root* of *Sassafras officinalis*.

Natural Order.—Lauracææ. *Habitat.*—Europe and the United States.

Sassafras contains a *volatile oil*.

Officinal Preparation.

Oleum Sassafras, m̄j-v.

Used principally for flavoring.

Officinal Name, TARAXACUM. *Common Name*,
DANDELION.

Definition.—The *root* of *Taraxacum dens-leonis* or dandelion.

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

It contains a bitter principle, *taraxacin*.

Officinal Preparations.

Extractum Taraxaci, gr. xx—ʒj.

Extractum Taraxaci Fluidum, fʒj-ij.

* ICHTHYOL.

Definition.—A substance prepared by the distillation of a peculiar, bituminous, sulphurous mineral formed by the deposit of fossil fish.

It exists in commerce as ichthyo-sulphate of sodium and ichthyo-sulphate of ammonium. Both combine with fats and vaseline in any proportion. They contain about 10 per cent of sulphur.

Used externally in the form of ointment.

FAMILY IV.—ANTIPERIODICS.

Officinal Name, CINCHONA.

Definition.—The *bark* of any species of cinchona (*Natural Order* Rubiaceæ; Cinchoneæ), containing at least 3 per cent. of its *alkaloids*. *Habitat.*—South America.

Officinal Name, CINCHONA FLAVA. *Common Name,*
YELLOW CINCHONA—CALISAYA BARK.

Definition.—The bark of Cinchona calisaya, containing at least 2 per cent. of *quinine*.

* Not officinal.

Officinal Name, CINCHONA RUBRA. *Common Name*,
RED CINCHONA.

Definition.—The bark of *Cinchona succirubra*, containing at least 2 per cent. of *quinine*.

The most important constituents of cinchona are the alkaloids *quinine* and *cinchonine*.

Other important alkaloids are *quinidine* and *cinchonidine*.

Quinine and *quinidine*, or their salts, when treated with fresh chlorine-water, form an emerald green precipitate when ammonia-water is added.

Cinchonine and *cinchonidine*, or their salts, form a white precipitate when the same test is applied.

The first officinal variety of cinchona bark is not used directly as a medicine, but as the source of the alkaloids.

Cinchona Flava is used in the form of a powder in doses of gr. v–xx.

Officinal Preparations of Cinchona Flava.

Extractum Cinchonæ, gr. v–xx.

Extractum Cinchonæ Fluidum, ℥j.

(as a tonic.)

Tinctura Cinchonæ, ℥j–iv.

Infusum Cinchonæ, ℥j ij.

Officinal Preparation of Cinchona Rubra.

Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita (Huxham's Tincture),
containing serpentaria and bitter orange peel, ℥j–iv.

Officinal Alkaloids and Salts.

Quinina,	} gr. j-ij, as a tonic. gr. v-xx, as an antipyretic. gr. v-xxx, as an antiperiodic.
Quininæ Sulphas, . .	
Quininæ Hydrochloras, }	
Quininæ Hydrobromas }	

Quininæ Bisulphas, more soluble than quinine. Dose, slightly larger.

Quininæ Valerianas, gr. j-v.

Cinchonina,	} Used in slightly larger doses than quinine.
Cinchonina Sulphas, }	

Cinchonidinæ Sulphas, dose, $\frac{1}{3}$ greater than quinine.

Chinoidinum, or Quinoidine.

See Table of Incompatibles.

* **WARBURG'S TINCTURE.**

Definition.—A dark brown liquid prepared according to a very complicated formula. (See Dispensatory.)

Dose.—After moving the bowels give f̄ss, and repeat in three hours.

Officinal Name, EUCALYPTUS.

Definition.—The *leaves* of *Eucalyptus globulus*.

Natural Order.—Myrtaceæ. *Habitat.*—Australia.

Officinal Preparations.

Extractum Eucalypti Fluidum, f̄j j-ij.

Oleum Eucalypti, ℥v-xx.

* Not officinal.

* ACIDUM PICRICUM. *Common Name*, PICRIC ACID.

Made by dissolving crystallized carbolic acid in strong sulphuric acid, and adding either nitric acid or sodium nitrate to the solution. Used principally in the arts.

FAMILY V.—ANTIPYRETICS.

Remedies which reduce temperature in fever, but have little or no effect upon the normal temperature.

Officinal Name, ACIDUM CARBOLICUM. *Common Name*, CARBOLIC ACID.

Definition.—*Carbolic Acid, Phenic Acid, Phenyllic Acid*, is a substance obtained by the distillation of coal tar. It is *officinal* in the crude form as acidum carbolicum crudum.

Used as a disinfectant.

Acidum carbolicum (**pure carbolic acid**) occurs in colorless plates, or long rhomboidal needles, having a characteristic odor and hot corrosive taste.

Its principal use is externally, but it may be given internally in doses of gr. j.

Officinal Preparation.

Unguentum Acidi Carbolici, 10 per cent.

(See *Table of Antidotes*.)

* Not officinal.

Officinal Name, CREOSOTUM. *Common Name*, CREOSOTE.

Definition.—Closely allied to carbolic acid ; prepared from wood-tar by a process similar to that for preparing carbolic acid.

The dose of pure creosote is mj –iv.

Officinal Preparation.

Aqua Creosoti (a one per cent. solution), $\text{f}\text{ʒ}$ j–iv.

* MENTHOL.—OIL OF PEPPERMINT CAMPHOR.

Obtained by refrigerating oil of peppermint. Usually formed into cones and used as a local anesthetic by rubbing directly on the part to be affected.

Officinal Name, THYMOL.

A crystalline substance obtained by refrigeration of oil of thyme. Used locally as an antiseptic and local anesthetic. Used also as a spray in the throat and mouth.

* RESORCIN.

This substance was first obtained from galbanum. It is now best prepared by fusing benzoldisulphonate with caustic potassa. It is crystalline ; readily soluble in water, alcohol and ether.

Used as an antiseptic and antifermentative.

Dose, internally, gr. ij–v.

* Not officinal.

Officinal Name, ACIDUM SALICYLICUM. *Common Name*,
SALICYLIC ACID.

Definition.—Made by treating a solution of carbolic acid in caustic soda, with carbonic acid. It occurs in long acicular crystals, or in the form of a dull, white powder of a peculiar pungent odor. Soluble in 300 parts of water and in four parts of alcohol.

Dose, gr. x-3j.

Dr. Wood considers one drachm in twenty-four hours as the maximum dose.

Officinal Preparations.

Sodii Salicylas, gr. v.-xxx.

(gr. lx-lxxx in 24 hours.)

Lithii Salicylas, gr. j-viij.

Officinal Name, OLEUM GAULTHERIA. *Common Name*
OIL OF WINTERGREEN.

Definition.—A brownish yellow oil, obtained from different species of gaultheria (produced largely in New Jersey).

It contains 90 per cent. of *methyl salicylate*, a substitution-compound.

It closely resembles salicylic acid in its action.

Dose, ℥x-xv, in capsule or emulsion.

Officinal Name, SALICINUM. *Common Name*, SALICIN.

Definition.—A *neutral principle*, obtained from the bark of several species of salix (*willow*).

It occurs in white, shining needles; soluble in about 30 parts of cold water and very soluble in hot water and alkaline solutions.

Dose, gr. x-3j.

* SALOL.

A white crystalline powder of aromatic odor, resembling that of oil of wintergreen; almost insoluble in water and perfectly tasteless.

It is a derivative of salicylic acid.

Dose, gr. v-xv, t. i. d.

* ANTIPYRIN.

An alkaloidal substance obtained by the destructive distillation of coal-tar.

Can also be prepared synthetically.

It occurs as a white powder, having no odor and a peculiar, slightly bitter taste.

Used principally as an antipyretic.

Dose, gr. x-xxx, repeated as circumstances may require.

It may also be used hypodermically.

* ANTIFEBRIN.

Identical with **acetanilid**.

It is a white, crystalline substance, entirely without odor, having a bitter taste.

* Not officinal.

It is obtained by the action of crystallizable acetic acid and heat, on aniline.

Used principally as an antipyretic.

Dose, gr. iij-viij, in powder or capsule.

* THALLIN.

A synthetically prepared alkaloid used in the form of *sulphate* and *tartrate*.

These salts are yellowish-white, crystalline powders with a characteristic odor and peculiar taste.

They are both comparatively soluble in water.

Used principally as antipyretics.

Dose, gr. iij-viij.

FAMILY I.—STOMACHICS.

Substances which have the power of so affecting the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane as to increase the functional activity of the various glands, and thereby aid digestion.

Those of vegetable origin and of a bitter taste, which affect markedly the gastro-mucous membrane as stimulants, and have little or no influence on the general system, are known as *simple bitters*.

* Not official.

SIMPLE BITTERS.

Officinal Name, QUASSIA.

Definition.—The *wood* of *Picræna excelsa*.

Natural Order.—Simarubaceæ. *Habitat.*—Jamaica.

The active principle is *quassin*, a neutral, bitter principle.

Officinal Preparations.

Extractum Quassiæ, gr. j–v.

Extractum Quassiæ Fluidum, ℥ x–xxx.

Tinctura Quassiæ, f℥ ss–ij.

An infusion (not officinal) is used as an enema in the treatment of seat worms.

Officinal Name, GENTIANA. *Common Name*, GENTIAN.

Definition.—The *root* of *Gentiana lutea*, or the yellow gentian of the Alps.

Natural Order.—Gentianaceæ. *Habitat.*—Central and Southern Europe.

The active principle is probably *gentiopikrin*, a neutral crystalline substance of an intensely bitter taste. It contains also *gentisic acid*.

Officinal Preparations.

Extractum Gentianæ, gr. ij–x.

Extractum Gentianæ Fluidum, ℥ x–xxx.

Tinctura Gentianæ Composita, f℥ j–iv.

NECTANDRA (rarely if ever used).

Official Name, HYDRASTIS. *Common Name*, GOLDEN SEAL.

Definition.—The *rhizome* and *rootlets* of *Hydrastis Canadensis*.

Natural Order.—Ranunculaceæ. *Indigenous*.

It contains *Hydrastine* and *Berberine*.

Official Preparations.

Extractum Hydrastis Fluidum, ℥x-f℥ij.

Tinctura Hydrastis, f℥j-iv.

* Hydrastine, about gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Official Name, CALUMBA. *Common Name*, COLUMBO.

Definition.—The *root* of *Jateorrhiza calumba*.

Natural Order.—Menispermaceæ. *Habitat.*—Africa.

It contains *berberin*, an alkaloid which is found in many other plants, and *columbin*, a bitter principle.

Official Preparations.

Extractum Calumbæ Fluidum, ℥xv-f℥ss.

Tinctura Calumbæ, f℥j-ij.

Official Name, EUPATORIUM. *Common Names*, THOROUGHWORT, BONESET.

Definition.—The *leaves* and *flowering tops* of *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

Natural Order.—Compositæ. *Indigenous*.

* Not official.

Officinal Preparation.

Extractum Eupatorii Fluidum, f 3-iv.

An infusion is sometimes used.

Officinal Name, CHIRATA.

Definition.—The *entire plant* *Ophelia chirata*.

Natural Order.—Gentianaceæ. *Habitat.*—India.

Officinal Preparations.

Extractum Chiratæ Fluidum, m_x-xxx.

Tinctura Chiratæ, f 3 ss-j.

Sometimes used in infusion.

Officinal Name, PRUNUS VIRGINIANA. Common Name,
WILD CHERRY BARK.

Definition.—The *inner bark* of *Prunus serotina*,
or wild cherry.

Natural Order.—Rosaceæ. Indigenous.

It contains tannic acid, bitter extractive, amygdalin, and emulsin. Amygdalin is a nitrogenous, odorless glucoside. Emulsin is an albuminous principle.

Officinal Preparations.

Extractum Pruni Virginianæ Fluidum, . . f 3 ss-j.

Infusum Pruni Virginianæ, f 3 ij.

Syrupus Pruni Virginianæ, as a vehicle.

AROMATICS.

Drugs whose action is almost entirely due to a volatile oil. They are employed chiefly as carminatives (for the expulsion of flatus); to prevent the griping of purgatives; to disguise the taste of medicines; and to act as condiments and aid in the digestion of food.

Official Name, CINNAMOMUM. *Common Name*, CINNAMON.

Definition.—The *inner bark* of the shoots of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* and other species.

Natural Order.—Lauraceæ. *Habitat*.—Ceylon. Or the bark of *C. aromaticum*.

Both varieties contain tannic acid and a volatile oil.

Official Preparations.

- Oleum Cinnamomi, ℥i-ij.
- Aqua Cinnamomi, as a vehicle.
- Spiritus Cinnamomi, ℥x-xxx.
- Tinctura Cinnamomi, fʒj-ij.
- Pulvis Aromaticus (contains cinnamon,
ginger, cardamon, and nutmeg), . . . gr. x-xx.
- Extractum Aromaticum Fluidum, ℥xv-xxx.

Official Name, CARYOPHYLLUS. *Common Name*, CLOVES.

Definition.—The *unexpanded flowers* of *Eugenia caryophyllata*.

Natural Order.—Myrtaceæ.

The active constituent of the drug is a volatile oil, which is officinal under the title of

Oleum Caryophylli, ℥j-ij.

Officinal Name, MYRISTICA. *Common Name,* NUTMEG.

Definition.—The *kernel* of the *fruit* of *Myristica fragrans*.

Natural Order.—Myristicaceæ. *Habitat.*—Molucca Islands.

Officinal Preparations.

Oleum Myristicæ, ℥ij-v.

Spiritus Myristicæ (contains three per cent. of oil), f ʒ ss-ij.

Officinal Name, PIMENTA. *Common Name,* ALLSPICE.

Definition.—The *unripe berries* of *Eugenia Pimenta*.

Natural Order.—Myrtaceæ. *Habitat.*—West Indies.

Allspice contains a volatile oil which is officinal.

Oleum Pimentæ, ℥ij-v.

Officinal Name, CARDAMOMUM. *Common Name,* CARDAMON—CARDAMON SEEDS (so-called).

Definition.—The *fruit* of *Elettaria cardamomum*.

Natural Order.—Zingiberaceæ. *Habitat.*—East Indies. Contains a volatile oil.

Officinal Preparations.

Tinctura Cardamomi, f ℥ ss-j.

Tinctura Cardamomi Composita, . . . f ℥ j-iv.

(Contains also caraway, cinnamon, and cochineal.)

Officinal Name, ZINGIBER. *Common Name*, GINGER.**Definition.**—The *rhizome* of *Zingiber officinale*.*Natural Order.*—Zingiberaceæ. *Habitat.*—East and West Indies.Contains a *volatile oil* and an *acid resin*.*Officinal Preparations.*

Oleoresina Zingiberis, ℥ ss-ij.

Tinctura Zingiberis Fluidum, ℥ v-xv.

Tinctura Zingiberis, ℥ ss-j.

Syrupus Zingiberis—used as a vehicle.

Trochisci Zingiberis, j = ℥ ij of the tincture.

Also an ingredient of Pulvis aromaticus.

Officinal Name, PIPER. *Common Name*, BLACK PEPPER.**Definition.**—The *unripe fruit* of *Piper nigrum*.*Natural Order.*—Piperaceæ. *Habitat.*—East Indies.Pepper contains a *volatile oil*, an *acid resin*, and an alkaloid, *Piperine*.*Officinal Preparations.*

Oleoresina Piperis, ℥ ss-ij.

Piperina (principally as an antiperiodic), gr. j -x.

Officinal Name, CAPSICUM. *Common Name*, RED PEPPER.

Definition.—The *fruit* of *Capsicum fastigiatum* and other species of *capsicum*.

Natural Order.—Solanaceæ.

It contains a *resin*, a *fixed*, and a *volatile oil*.

The powdered drug is used in doses of gr. ij–v in pill form.

Officinal Preparations.

Oleoresina Capsici,	gr. ss–j.
Extractum Capsici Fluidum,	℥ij–x.
Tinctura Capsici,	℥v–xxx.
Emplastrum Capsici,	for external use.

Officinal Name, OLEUM CAJUPUTI. *Common Name*, OIL OF CAJUPUT.

Definition.—A *volatile oil* distilled from the leaves of *Mellaleuca cajuputi*.

Natural Order.—Myrtaceæ. *Habitat.*—Molucca Islands.

Dose, ℥v–xv.

Used as a *parasiticide*, externally.

Officinal Name, FOENICULUM. *Common Name*, FENNEL.

Definition.—The *fruit* of *Foeniculum vulgare*.

Officinal Preparations.

Oleum Fœniculi,	℥ij–x.
Aqua Fœniculi,	℥3j–iv.

Officinal Name, CARUM. *Common Name*, CARAWAY.

Definition.—The *fruit* of *Carum carvi*.

Officinal Preparation.

Oleum Cari, ℥j-v.

Officinal Name, CORIANDRUM. *Common Name*, CORI-
ANDER.

Definition.—The *fruit* of *Coriandrum sativum*.

Dose, in powder, gr. x-ʒj.

Officinal Preparation.

Oleum Coriandri, ℥j-v.

Officinal Name, ANISUM. *Common Name*, ANISE.

Definition.—The *fruit* of *Pimpinella anisum*.

Officinal Preparations.

Oleum Anisi, ℥j-v.

Aqua Anisi, as a vehicle.

Spiritus Anisi, f ʒj-ij.

Officinal Name, OLEUM SASSAFRAS.

Definition.—A *volatile oil* distilled from *Sassafras officinale*.

Dose, ℥ ij-v.

Used largely in the arts.

Officinal Name, AURANTII AMARI CORTEX. *Com-
mon Name*, BITTER ORANGE PEEL.

Definition.—The *rind* of the *fruit* of *Citrus vul-
garis*.

Officinal Preparations.

Extractum Aurantii Amari Fluidum, . m xx-fj.

Tinctura Aurantii Amari, f3j-ij.

Officinal Name, AURANTII DULCIS CORTEX. *Common Name*, SWEET ORANGE PEEL.

Definition.—The *rind* of the *fruit* of *Citrus aurantium*.

Officinal Preparations.

Oleum Aurantii Corticis, for flavoring.

Spiritus Aurantii, as a vehicle.

Tinctura Aurantii Dulcis, f3j-ij.

Syrupus Aurantii, as a vehicle.

Elixir Aurantii, as a vehicle.

Officinal Name, AURANTII FLORES. *Common Name*, ORANGE FLOWERS.

Definition.—The *flowers* of *both* the *above* *varieties*.

Natural Order.—Aurantiaceæ.

Officinal Preparations.

Oleum Aurantii Florum, for flavoring.

Aqua Aurantii Florum, } used as vehicles.

Syrupus Aurantii Florum, }

Officinal Name, LAVANDULA. *Common Name*, LAVENDER.

Definition.—The *flowers* of *Lavandula vera*.

Officinal Preparations.

Oleum Lavandulæ Flores, ℥ j-v.

Oleum Lavandulæ, ℥ j-v.

Spiritus Lavandulæ, fʒ ss-vj.

Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita, . . . fʒ ss-ij.

Officinal Name, ROSMARINUS. *Common Name*,
ROSEMARY.

Definition.—The *leaves* of Rosmarinus officinalis.

Officinal Preparation.

Oleum Rosmarini, ℥ j-v.

Officinal Name, SALVIA. *Common Name*, SAGE.

Definition.—The *leaves* of Salvia officinalis.

An infusion is sometimes used as a gargle.

Officinal Name, MENTHA PIPERITA. *Common Name*,
PEPPERMINT.

Definition.—The *leaves* and *tops* of Mentha Piperita.

Officinal Preparations.

Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ, ℥ j-v.

Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ, as a vehicle.

Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ, ℥ v-fʒ ss.

Trochisci Menthæ Piperitæ,

Officinal Name, MENTHA VIRIDIS. *Common Name*,
SPEARMINT.

Definition.—The *leaves* and *tops* of Mentha viridis.

Officinal Preparations.

Oleum Menthæ Viridis, ℥j-ʒ.
 Aqua Menthæ Viridis, as a vehicle.
 Spiritus Menthæ Viridis, ℥v-xxx.

Officinal Name, MELISSA. Common Name, BALM.

Definition.—The *leaves* and *tops* of *Melissa officinalis*.

Melissa may be used in infusion, *ad libitum*.

Officinal Name, CALAMUS. Common Name, SWEET FLAG.

Definition.—The *rhizome* of *Acorus Calamus*.

It contains an oil which is sometimes used, but is not officinal.

Officinal Preparation.

Extractum Calami Fluidum, ℥xv-3j.

AROMATIC BITTERS.

Officinal Name, ANTHEMIS. Common Name, CHAMOMILE.

Definition.—The *flower heads* of *Anthemis nobilis*.

Natural Order.—Compositæ. *Habitat.*—Europe.

The flowers themselves are frequently chewed, and the oil (not officinal) may be used in doses of ℥v.

It is most frequently employed in the form of an infusion (5ss-Oj), in doses of ʒij-iv.

Officinal Name, SERPENTARIA. *Common Name*, VIRGINIA SNAKEROOT.

Definition.—The *rhizome* and *rootlets* of *Aristolochia Serpentaria*.

Natural Order.—Aristolochiaceæ. *Habitat.*—United States.

Officinal Preparations.

Extractum Serpentariæ Fluidum, . . . ℥x-xxx.

Tinctura Serpentariæ. fʒj-ij.

Officinal Name, CASCARILLA.

Definition.—The *bark* of *Croton Eluteria*.

Natural Order.—Euphorbiaceæ. *Habitat.*—West Indies.

It contains tannic acid, a volatile oil, and *cascarilline*, a neutral bitter principle.

Used principally as an infusion (ʒj-Ōj).

Dose, fʒij.

FAMILY II.—EMETICS.

Drugs which are employed for the production of emesis, or vomiting.

VEGETABLE EMETICS.

Officinal Name, IPECACUANHA. *Common Name*, IPECAC.

Definition.—The *root* of *Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha*.

Natural Order.—Rubiaceæ. *Habitat.*—Brazil.

The active principle is the alkaloid *emetine*.

Ipecac may be given in powder as an *emetic*, grs. x-xxx; as an expectorant and diaphoretic, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -j.

Officinal Preparations.

Extractum Ipecacuanhæ Fluidum, as an emetic, ℥xx-xxx.

Vinum Ipecacuanhæ (7 per cent. of fluid extract), as an emetic, f3j-ij.

Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ,	{	as an emetic for a	
		child,	f3j-ij.
		as an expectorant for	
		a child,	℥v-xv.

Trochisci Ipecacuanhæ, i = gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Ipecac.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ et Opii (Dover's Po.)

Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ et Opii, } See *Opium*.

Trochisci Morphine et Ipecacuanhæ, .

officinal Name, SANGUINARIA. *Common Name*, BLOOD-ROOT.

Definition.—The *rhizome* of *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

Natural Order.—Papaveracæ. Indigenous.

It contains an alkaloid, *Sanguinarine*; also, two asserted alkaloids, *Puccine* and *Porphyroxine*.

The crude drug is rarely used.

Dose, as an emetic, grs. x-xxx.

Officinal Preparations.

Extractum Sanguinariæ Fluidum, . . . ℥ij-v.

Acetum Sanguinariæ,	{	℥xv-xxx.
Tinctura Sanguinariæ,			

Official Name, APOMORPHINE HYDROCHLORAS.

Common Name, HYDROCHLORATE OF APOMORPHINE.

Definition.—The hydrochlorate of an artificial alkaloid, prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid, or chloride of zinc, on morphine. It occurs in a white powder.

Doses, as an emetic, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$, hypodermically; as an expectorant, grs. $\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$.

Mustard Flour is a prompt, stimulating emetic, and has the advantage of being easy to procure. It is a mechanical emetic, and is used when simply an evacuation of the stomach is required. The dose is a heaping dessertspoonful in a half pint of water, repeated, if necessary, in three minutes.

Scylla (scilla) is sometimes used as a harsh, stimulating emetic.

MINERAL EMETICS.

Tartar Emetic, the most depressing of all the emetics. Rather slow to act, but exceedingly nauseating and persistent.

Dose, gr. ss–ij.

Sulphate of Zinc, is a prompt, mechanical emetic, producing little or no irritation.

Thirty grains may be given with fifty of ipecac, at the first dose, and a mixture of fifteen grains of the former and thirty grains of the latter may be administered every fifteen minutes until the desired effect is produced.

Sulphate of Copper, is more severe and irritating than the zinc salt.

Dose, gr. v-x, which should not be repeated more than once.

Alum (powdered) is recommended, especially in **membranous croup**. Give a heaping teaspoonful in molasses or syrup. Dr. Wood considers it unreliable.

FAMILY III.—CATHARTICS.

Purgatives or cathartics are those drugs which are used in medicine to produce purgation, or catharsis, by increasing either the intestinal secretions or the peristaltic movements.

Laxatives.—Medicines which simply unload the bowels and are not able to produce active purgation, even when given in large doses.

Officinal Name, TAMARINDUS. *Common Name*,
TAMARINDS.

Definition.—The *preserved pulp of the fruit* of *Tamarindus Indica*, a large tree, native of the East and West Indies.

Natural Order.—Leguminosæ.

They contain citric acid, tartaric acid, and a slight amount of malic acid.

Eat ʒss-j, as a laxative.

A cool, refreshing drink is sometimes made from them. They enter into the officinal confection of senna.

Officinal Name, MANNA.

Definition.—The *concrete saccharine exudation* of *Fraxinus Ornus*.

Natural Order.—Oleaceæ. *Habitat.*—Sicily.

It contains a saccharine, active, crystalline principle called *Mannite*.

The laxative dose for an adult is $\overline{3}$ ss-ij; for a child, $\overline{3}$ j- $\overline{3}$ ss.

Officinal Name, CASSIA FISTULA. *Common Name*,
PURGING CASSIA.

Definition.—The *pulp of the fruit* of *Cassia fistula*.

Natural Order.—Leguminosæ.

Dose, $\overline{3}$ j-ij.

Enters into confection of senna.

Officinal Name, FRANGULA. *Common Name*,
BUCKTHORN.

Definition.—The *bark* of *Rhamnus frangula*.

Natural Order.—Rhamnaceæ.

Contains a crystalline principle, *franguline* besides the glucoside, *emodine*. The bark is sometimes used in decoction.

Officinal Preparation.

Extractum Frangulæ Fluidum; . . . f $\overline{3}$ ss-f $\overline{3}$ iss.

A drug much more frequently used is *Cascara Sagrada, or bark of the Rhamnus Purshiana or California buckthorn.

Dose, ℥x-xxx of the fluid extract, given before meals.

A syrup made from the fluid extract is also used.

Officinal Name, EUONYMUS. *Common Name*, WAHOO.

Definition.—The *bark* of Euonymus atropurpureus.

Natural Order.—Celastraceæ.

It contains a bitter principle, *euonymin*.

Officinal Preparations.

Extractum Euonymi, gr. ij-vj.

* Euonymin, gr. ij-iv.

Officinal Name.

Common Name.

MAGNESIA.

LIGHT MAGNESIA.

MAGNESIA PONDEROSA.

HEAVY MAGNESIA.

The **heavy** and **light** magnesia differ only in physical characters.

The dose of these two is gr. x-ʒij.

Magnesii carbonas, from which the above are prepared, is used in practically the same dose.

In addition to these the following magnesium preparations are officinal:—

* Not officinal.

- Magnesii Sulphas (*Epsom salts*), a purgative, ʒ ij-ʒ j.
 Magnesii Sulphis, gr. xv-ʒ j.
 Liquor Magnesii Citratis, f ʒ ij-xij.
 Magnesii Citratis Granulatus, ʒ ij-ʒ j.
 Trochisci Magnesii, 1 = gr. iij of heavy
 magnesia.

* SULPHUR. BRIMSTONE.

Officinal forms and their preparations.

- Sulphur Sublimatum (*Flowers of Sulphur*), ʒ j-iv.
 Unguentum Sulphuris (*Sub. Sulphur*, 3; *Lard*, 7),
 Sulphur Lotum (*Washed Sulphur*), . . . ʒ j-iv.
 Sublimed sulphur washed with warm water and ammonia.
 Unguentum Sulphuris Alkalinum (*Washed S.*, 2; *Pot. Carb.*, 1; *Lard* 7).
 Sulphur Precipitatum (*Milk of Sulphur*), ʒ j-iiij.
 Sulphuris Iodidum,

Officinal Name, CALX SULPHURATA (see *Calcium*).

Common Name, SULPHURATED LIME.

PURGES.—Medicines which purge actively, but do not act as poisons even in large doses.

Officinal Name, OLEUM RICINI. *Common Name*,
 CASTOR OIL.

Definition.—A fixed oil obtained by cold expression from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*.

* Not officinal.

Natural Order.—Euphorbiaceæ.

The seeds contain an acrid fixed principle which makes them very poisonous.

This property is not imparted to the oil.

Dose, fʒij–fʒj.

HYDRARGYRUM.

The only preparations of mercury used as cathartics are **calomel** and **blue mass**.

(See *Mercury*, under head of *Mineral Tonics*.)

Official Name, RHEUM. *Common Name*, RHUBARB.

Definition.—The *root* of *Rheum officinale* and other species.

Natural Order.—Polygonaceæ.

The active principle has not been determined. The root is used in powder as a stomachic, gr. j–v, as a cathartic, gr. xx–ʒj.

Official Preparations.

Extractum Rhei, gr. v–x.

Extractum Rhei Fluidum, ℥x–xxx.

Mistura Rhei et Sodæ, fʒss–ij.

Tinctura Rhei, fʒi–ij.

Tinctura Rhei Aromaticus, fʒss–j.

Tinctura Rhei Dulcis, fʒj–ij.

Vinum Rhei, fʒj–iv.

Syrupus Rhei (for an infant) fʒj.

Syrupus Rhei Aromaticus (for an infant), fʒj.

Pilulæ Rhei (containing gr. iij. each).

Pilulæ Rhei Compositus (rhubarb gr. ij, aloes gr. iss.)

Pulvis Rhei Compositus (ginger 1, rhubarb 2, magnesia 6.)

Officinal Name, JUGLANS. *Common Name*, BUTTERNUT.

Definition.—The *inner bark* of *Juglans cinerea*, or white walnut.

Officinal Preparation.

Extractum Juglandis, gr. v– $\overline{3}$ ss.

Officinal Name, ALOE. *Common Name*, ALOES.

Definition.—The *inspissated juice* of the *leaves* of *Aloes socotrina*.

Natural Order.—Liliaceæ. *Habitat.*—Socotra.

It contains *aloin*, a neutral crystalline principle.

Officinal Preparations.

Aloe Purificata, gr. ss–x.

Extractum Aloes Aquosum, gr. ss–vj.

Pilulæ Aloes (aloes and soap \overline{aa} gr. ij).

Pilule Aloes et Asafetidæ (aloes, asafetida, and soap, \overline{aa} $1\frac{1}{3}$ grains).

Pilulæ Aloes et Ferri (aloes and sulphate of iron, \overline{aa} gr. j).

Pilule Aloes et Mastiche (Lady Webster's), aloes 2 grains, mastic and rose, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Pilule Aloes et Myrrhæ (aloes 2 grains, myrrh, 1 grain, and aromatic powder $\frac{1}{2}$ grain).

Tincture Aloes, } $\overline{f3}$ ss–ij.

Tincture Aloes et Myrrhæ, }

Vinum Aloes, $\overline{f3}$ ss–j.

*Aloin gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ –j.

* Not officinal.

Official Name, SENNA. *Common Name*, SENNA.

Definition.—The *leaflets* of *Cassia acutifolia* and *C. obovata*, of Upper Egypt, and *C. elongata* of Southern Arabia.

Official Preparations.

Extractum Sennæ Fluidum, f ʒj-iv.

Infusum Sennæ Compositum f ʒij-iv.

(Black Draught)

Syrupus Sennæ, f ʒj-iv.

Confectio Sennæ, f ʒj-ij.

Senna is also an ingredient of compound liquorice powder.

MAGNESII SULPHAS. EPSOM SALT,	} See Magnesia.
LIQUOR MAGNESII CITRATIS,	
MAGNESII CITRATIS GRANULATUS.	

Official Name, SODII SULPHAS. *Common Name*,
GLAUBER'S SALT.

Occurs in six-sided, very efflorescent, striated prisms. It resembles Epsom Salt in taste.

Dose, ʒij-iv. (Used mostly for cattle.)

Official Name, SODII PHOSPHAS. *Common Name*,
PHOSPHATE OF SODIUM.

Colorless, transparent crystals. Not much used.

Dose, gr. xx-ʒss.

Official Name, POTASSII ET SODII TARTRAS.

Common Name, ROCHELLE SALT.

Large, colorless, transparent crystals. Usually kept in the stores in powdered form.

Dose, f ʒss–ij, properly diluted.

Official Name, PULVIS EFFERVESCENS COMPOSITUS

Common Name, SEIDLITZ POWDER.

Consisting of two packets; the white packet containing 35 grains of *tartaric acid*, the blue paper containing 40 grains of *bicarbonate of sodium*, and 120 grains (ʒij) of *Rochelle salt*.

Dissolve separately, mix and drink while effervescing. One powder is the usual dose.

DRASTICS.—Those vegetable cathartics which are actively irritant.

Official Name, JALAPA. *Common Name*, JALAP.

Definition.—The *tuber* of *Exogonium purga*.

Natural Order. — Convolvulacæ. *Habitat.* — Mexico.

Its purgative properties are due to a *resin*.

Given in doses of gr. v–xx.

Official Preparations.

Abstractum Jalapæ, gr. iij–x.

Resina Jalapæ, gr. ij–iv.

Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus, gr. x–ʒj.

(Jalap, 35 parts; Potassium bitartrate, 65 parts.)

Official Name, COLOCYNTHIS. *Common Name*,
COLOCYNTH.

Definition.—The fruit deprived of the rind of *Citrullus colocynthis*.

Natural Order.—Cucurbitaceæ. *Habitat.*—Asia and Africa.

Official Preparations.

Extractum Colocynthidis, gr. ij–v.

Extractum Colocynthidis Compositus, as

a laxative, gr. i–iiij.

As a purgative, gr. v–xx.

(Contains colocynth, extract of aloes and resin of scammony.)

Pilulæ Catharticæ Composite (compound cathartic pills). See formula under heading of Hydrargyrum.

Official Name, SCAMMONIUM. *Common Name*,
SCAMMONY.

Definition.—A resinous exudation from the root of *Convolvulus scammonia*.

Natural Order.—Convolvulaceæ. *Habitat.*—Syria. The resin *scammonin* is the active portion.

Dose of Scammonii, gr. v–xv.

Official Preparation.

Resina Scammonii, gr. ij–viij.

Usually combined with other drugs.

Official Name, PODOPHYLLUM. *Common Name*,
MAY APPLE.

Definition.—The rhizome and rootlets of *Podophyllum peltatum*.

Natural Order.—Berberidaceæ. Indigenous.

Its purgative power is resident in two resins which it contains. Contains also the alkaloid, *Berberine*.

The drug is given in powder in doses of gr. x-xx.

Officinal Preparations.

Abstractum Podophylli, gr. v-x.

Extractum Podophylli, gr. v-x.

Extractum Podophylli Fluidum, . . . ℥x-xx.

Resinæ Podophylli (commonly known as

Podophyllin), gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$.

* ELATERIUM.

A substance deposited by the juice of the fruit of *Ecballium elaterium*.

Natural Order.—Cucurbitaceæ.

The active ingredient is a **neutral** principle which is officinal.

Officinal Principle, Elaterium. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$.

Officinal Preparation.

Trituratio Elaterini, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -j.

Officinal Name, CAMBOGIA. *Common Name*, GAMBOGE.

Definition.—A *gum resin* obtained from *Garcinia Hanburii*.

Natural Order.—Guttiferæ. *Habitat*.—Siam.

It is rarely used alone.

* Not officinal.

Officinal Name, OLEUM TIGLII. *Common Name*,
CROTON OIL.

Definition.—A *fixed oil* obtained from the seeds of *Croton tiglium*.

Natural Order.—Euphorbiaceæ. *Habitat.*—India.

Dose, ℥j–ij.

Used externally as a counter-irritant.

FAMILY IV.—DIURETICS.

Diuretics are medicines used to increase the flow of urine.

HYDRAGOGUE DIURETICS.

Officinal Name, SCILLA. *Common Name*, SQUILL.

Definition.—The sliced *bulb* of *Urginea scilla*.

Natural Order.—Liliaceæ.

The chemistry is complex and somewhat in dispute. Squill, in powder, is frequently used in pill form in doses of gr. j–ij.

Officinal Preparations.

Extractum Scillæ Fluidum, ℥j–ij.

Tinctura Scillæ, ℥x–xxx.

Acetum Scillæ, ℥x–xxx.

Syrupus Scillæ, fʒ ss–j.

Syrupus Scillæ Compositus (Hive Syrup), ℥v–fʒ ss.

(Contains Tartar emetic 1½ parts in 1000.)

Official Name, SCOPARIUS. *Common Name*, BROOM.

Definition.—The *tops* of *Sarothamnus scoparius*, or broom.

Natural Order.—Leguminosæ. *Habitat.*—Europe.

This drug contains *sparteine* (see *Cardiac Stimulants*) and a neutral principle, *scoparin*.

Broom is used principally in the form of an infusion.

* BLATTA.

The dried bodies of *Blatta orientalis*, or cockroaches. This has long been a popular remedy in Russia for the relief of dropsy. Gr. xv–xx a day is about the proper commencing dose for an adult.

Official Name, SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI. *Common Name*, SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

Definition.—This is a five per cent. solution of nitrous ether (ethyl nitrite) in alcohol.

Dose, as a diuretic, fʒj–iv.

Caffein is also a valuable diuretic. (See *Caffeina*.)

REFRIGERANT DIURETICS.

* POTASSIUM.

Potassium is obtained from the ashes of plants, from native **nitre**, and from **tartar** or **argol** deposited from wine during fermentation.

* Not officinal.

The following salts and preparations are official:—

Potassa (*Caustic Potash*).

Liquor Potassæ (contains 5 per cent. of

potassium hydrate), ℥v-xx.

Potassii Acetas, gr. x-℥j.

Potassii Chloras, gr. v-xxx.

Trochisci Potassii Chloratis, 1 = gr. v.

Potassii Citras, gr. v-xxx.

Liquor Potassii Citratis (citric acid 6,

pot. bicarb. 8 parts in 100), f℥ss.

Mistura Potassii Citratis (*Lemon Juice*

neutralized with Pot. Bicarb.), . . f℥ss.

Potassii Carbonas, gr. x-xv.

Potassii Bicarbonas, gr. x-℥j.

Potassii Nitras (*Saltpetre*), gr. v-xx.

Charte Potassii Nitratis.

Potassii Bichromas.

Potassii Ferrocyanidum.

Potassii Tartras, gr. x-℥j.

Potassii Bitartras (*Cream of Tartar*), . gr. x-℥ij.

Potassii et Sodii Tartras (*Rochelle*

Salt), ℥j-℥j.

Potassii Sulphas, ℥j-iv.

Potassii Sulphurata.

Potassii Cum Calce (*Caustic*).

Official Name, LITHII CARBONAS. *Common Name*,
CARBONATE OF LITHIUM.

This is the only officinal salt of lithium under the heading of diuretics.

Dose, gr. v-x, t. i. d.

The following salts of lithium are, however, officinal:—

Lithii Benzoas,	gr. v-xxx.
Lithii Bromidum,	gr. x-xx.
Lithii Citras,	gr. v-x.
Lithii Salicylas,	gr. v-xv.

ALTERATIVE DIURETICS.

Officinal Name, BUCHU.

Definition.—The *leaves* of *Barosma betulina*, *crenulata*, and *serratifolia*.

Natural Order.—Rutaceæ, Diosmeæ. *Habitat.*—Africa.

Officinal Preparation.

Extractum Buchu Fluidum, ℥ xx-fʒj.

An infusion is also used.

Officinal Name, PAREIRA. *Common Name*, PAREIRA BRAVA.

Definition.—The *root* of *Chondodendron fomentosum*.

Natural Order.—Menispermaceæ. *Habitat.*—Brazil.

Officinal Preparation.

Extractum Pareiræ Fluidum, fʒ ss-j.

An infusion (ʒj to Oj) is used in doses of fʒj-ij.

Officinal Name, UVA URSI. *Common Name*,
BEARBERRY.

Definition.—The *leaves* of *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*.

Natural Order.—Ericaceæ. *Habitat.*—Europe and United States.

Its diuretic principle is *arbutin*, a glucoside.

It contains, also, tannic and gallic acids.

Officinal Preparation.

Extractum Uvæ Ursi Fluidum . . . f3j-ij.

Officinal Name, CHIMAPHILA. *Common Name*,
PIPSISSEWA.

Definition.—The *leaves* of *Chimaphila umbellata*.

Natural Order.—Ericaceæ. Indigenous.

Officinal Preparation.

Extractum Chimaphilæ Fluidum, . . . ℥xx-f3j.

A decoction is frequently used.

Officinal Name, JUNIPERUS. *Common Name*, JUNIPER.

Definition.—The *fruit* of *Juniperus communis*.

Natural Order.—Coniferæ. *Habitat.*—Europe and United States.

Juniperus contains a volatile oil.

Officinal Preparations.

Oleum Juniperi, ℥ij-v.

Spiritus Juniperi (3 per cent. of the oil), fʒj-ij.

Spiritus Juniperi Compositus. (Contains the oils of juniper, caraway, and fennel in alcohol and water). Used as a substitute for *gin*, fʒj-iv.

Officinal Name, OLEUM ERIGERONTIS. *Common Name*, OIL OF ERIGERON.

Definition.—The oil distilled from the fresh flowering herbs of *Erigeron Canadensis*, or Canada fleabane.

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

Dose, ℥v-xx.

Officinal Name, OLEUM SANTALI. *Common Name*, OIL OF SANDALWOOD.

Definition.—A *volatile oil* distilled from the wood of *Santalum album*.

Natural Order.—Santalaceæ. *Habitat.*—Asia and Australia.

Dose, ℥ij-x.

The stigmata of *Zea mays*, or Indian corn, although not officinal, has been used as a diuretic. A fluid extract can be used in doses of fʒ ss-j every two or three hours.

Officinal Name, TEREBINTHINA. *Common Name*,
TURPENTINE.

Definition.—A concrete oleoresin obtained from *Pinus australis* and other varieties of *Pinus*.

Natural Order.—Coniferæ. Indigenous.

Officinal Preparations.

Oleum Terebinthinæ (a volatile oil distilled from turpentine, called spirits of turpentine), ℥v-xx.

Linimentum Terebinthinæ.

Officinal Name, TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS. *Common Name*, CANADA TURPENTINE—BALSAM OF FIR.

Definition.—A liquid oleoresin obtained from *Abies balsamea*. Rarely if ever used in medicine.

Officinal Name, COPAIBA. *Common Name*, COPAIBA.

Definition.—An *oleoresin* obtained from *Copaifera Langsdorffii*.

Natural Order.—Leguminosæ. *Habitat.*—South America.

Dose, ℥x-xx, repeated three or four times a day.

Officinal Preparations.

Oleum Copaibæ, ℥v-xx.

Massa Copaiba (copaiba rubbed up with magnesia), gr. v-xx.

Resina Copaibæ, gr. v-xx.

Officinal Name, CUBEBA. *Common Name*, CUBEB.

Definition.—The *unripe fruit* of *Cubeba officinalis*.

Natural Order.—Piperaceæ. *Habitat.*—East Indies.

It contains a *volatile oil*, a neutral principle (*cubebin*), and *cubebic acid*.

Dose, in powder, ʒ ss–j.

Officinal Preparations.

Oleum Cubebæ,	} m _v .xxx.
Oleoresina Cubebæ,	
Extractum Cubebæ Fluidum,	m _{xx} –f ʒj.
Tinctura Cubebæ,	f ʒ ij–iv.
Trochisci Cubebæ, ʒ = gr. ½ of the oleoresin.	

Officinal Name, MATICO.

Definition.—The *leaves* of *Artanthe elongata*.

Natural Order.—Piperaceæ. *Habitat.*—Peru.

It contains a volatile oil, resin, and a bitter principle.

Officinal Preparations.

Extractum Matico Fluidum,	f ʒ ss–j.
Tinctura Matico,	f ʒ j–ij.

FAMILY V.—DIAPHORETICS.

Diaphoretics are medicines which increase the action of the skin.

Officinal Name, PILOCARPUS. *Common Name*,
JABORANDI.

Definition.—The *leaflets* of *Pilocarpus pennatifolius*.

Natural Order.—Rutaceæ. *Habitat.*—Brazil.

It contains the alkaloid, *pilocarpine*, and a volatile oil.

Dose of crude drug, gr. v–ʒj.

Officinal Preparations.

Extractum Pilocarpi Fluidum, m℥v–fʒj.

Pilocarpinæ Hydrochloras, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$.

Officinal Name, LIQUOR AMMONII ACETATIS.

Common Name, SPIRIT OF MINDERERUS.

Made by neutralizing dilute acetic acid with carbonate of ammonium.

Much used as a basis for fever mixtures. fʒj–iv.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI. SWEET SPIRIT
OF NITRE.

Dose, as diaphoretic, fʒj–iv.

(See same drug under head of Diuretics.)

FAMILY VI.—EXPECTORANTS.

Expectorants are remedies which are given to modify the secretions of the air-passages, and promote their expulsion therefrom.

NAUSEATING EXPECTORANTS.

The three nauseating expectorants are *lobelia*, *ippecacuanha* and *tartar emetic*. They are more fully discussed elsewhere.

Officinal Name, GRINDELIA.

Definition.—The *leaves* and *flowering tops* of *Grindelia robusta*.

Natural Order.—Compositæ. *Habitat.*—Western United States.

Officinal Preparation.

Extractum Grindeliæ Fluidum, . . . ℥ x-fʒ j.

STIMULATING EXPECTORANTS.

Ammonii Chloridum, which has been mentioned under *Cardiac Stimulants* (see *Cardiac Stimulants*), is a valuable stimulating expectorant in doses of gr. v–xv.

Officinal Name, SENEGA.

Definition.—The *root* of *Polygala senega* or Senega snake-root.

Natural Order.—Polygalaceæ. *Habitat.*—Central and Southern United States.

It contains *polygallic acid* and *senegin*, a glucoside identical with *saponin*.

Officinal Preparations.

Abstractum Senegæ, gr. v-x.
 Extractum Senegæ Fluidum, ℥ x-xx.
 Syrupus Senegæ, f ʒ ij-ij.

Officinal Name, AMMONIACUM. *Common Name,*
 AMMONIAC.

Definition.—A *gum-resinous exudation* obtained from *Dorema ammoniacum*.

Natural Order.—Umbelliferæ. *Habitat.*—Persia.

Dose, gr. x-xx.

Officinal Preparations.

Emplastrum Ammoniaci.
 Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hy-
 drargyro.
 Mistura Ammoniaci, f ʒ ss-j.

* SULPHURETTED HYDROGEN.

Officinal Name, BENZOINUM. *Common Name,*
 BENZOIN.

Definition.—A *balsamic resin* obtained from *Styrax benzoin*.

Natural Order.—Styracæ

It contains *benzoic acid, resin,* and a *volatile oil*.

* Not officinal.

Officinal Preparations.

Tinctura Benzoini,	}	. . . f ʒ ss j.
Tinctura Benzoini Composita,		
(Turlington's Balsam.)		
Acidum Benzoicum,	gr. x-xxx.
Ammonii Benzoas,	} gr. x-xx.
Sodii Benzoas,		
Lithii Benzoas,		

Officinal Name, BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM. *Common Name,* BALSAM OF PERU.

Definition.—A *balsam* obtained from Myroxylon pereiræ.

Natural Order.—Leguminosæ. *Habitat.*—Central America.

Dose, ʒss.

Officinal Name, BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM. *Common Name,* BALSAM OF TOLU.

Definition.—A *balsam* obtained from Myroxylon toluiferæ.

Natural Order.—Leguminosæ. *Habitat.*—Central America.

Dose, ʒss.

Officinal Preparations.

Tinctura Tolutani, f ʒ j-iiij.
Syrupus Tolutani, f ʒ j-iv.

Used principally as vehicles.

Official Name, ALLIUM. *Common Name*, GARLIC.

Definition.—The *bulb* of *Allium sativum*.

Natural Order.—Liliaceæ.

Official Preparation.

Syrupus Allii, fʒj for a child.

Syrupus Scillæ (fʒss-j) and **Syrupus Scillæ Compositus** (gtt. xv-fʒss) have already been mentioned. (See *Scilla* under *Diuretics*.)

Official Name, PIN LIQUIDA. *Common Name*, TAR.

Definition.—An empyreumatic oleoresin obtained by the destructive distillation of the wood of *Pinus palustris* and other species of *Pinus*.

Natural Order.—Coniferæ.

When distilled it yields *pyroligneous acid*, *oil of tar*, and a black residuum called *pitch*.

Official Preparations.

Oleum Picis Liquidæ (used externally).

Syrupus Picis Liquidæ, fʒj-iv.

Unguentum Picis Liquidæ (50 per cent. tar).

* TEREBENE.

A clear, colorless liquid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on oil of turpentine, followed by distillation.

* Not official.

Dose, ℥ xl–lx in twenty-four hours, in capsule or emulsion.

FAMILY VII.—EMMENAGOGUES.

Medicine employed to increase or reëstablish the menstrual flow when it is scanty or suppressed from other causes than pregnancy, or the climacteric period.

Iron and Myrrh are emmenagogue, by acting as **tonics** when the suppression is due to anæmia. The latter drug is always combined with the former.

Aloes is supposed to act as an emmenagogue solely by its stimulating action upon the rectum.

STIMULATING EMMENAGOGUES.

Officinal Name, SABINA. *Common Name*, SAVINE.

Definition.—The *tops* of *Juniperus sabina*.

Natural Order.—Coniferæ. *Habitat.*—Southern Europe.

It contains a *volatile oil*.

Officinal Preparations.

Oleum Sabinæ, ℥ v–x.

Extractum Sabinæ Fluidum, ℥ v–xv.

Ceratum Sabinæ (fluid extract, 23 per cent.).

* RUTA. RUE.

Definition.—The *leaves* of *Ruta graveolens*.

Natural Order.—Rutaceæ. *Habitat.*—Southern Europe.

It contains a *volatile oil*.

Oleum Rutæ, ℥ iij–vj.

* APIOL.

A peculiar, non-nitrogenous, liquid, neutral principle obtained from *Petroselinum sativum*, or **common parsley**.

Natural Order.—Umbelliferæ.

Dose, ℥ iij–x, morning and evening, in capsule.

Officinal Name, TANACETUM. *Common Name*, TANSY.

Definition.—The *leaves* and *tops* of *Tanacetum vulgare*.

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

It contains a *volatile oil* and a bitter principle.

Dose, gr. x–xx in infusion.

The oil is dangerous; ℥ j–v may be given.

Officinal Name, HEDEOMA. *Common Name*,
PENNYROYAL.

Definition.—The *leaves* and *tops* of *Hedeoma pulegioides*.

* Not officinal.

Natural Order. — Labiatae. *Habitat.* — United States.

Officinal Preparation.

Oleum Hederae, ℥j-v.

FAMILY VIII.—OXYTOCICS.

Remedies employed during or immediately after parturition to increase uterine action.

Officinal Name, ERGOTA. *Common Name,* ERGOT.

Definition.—Ergot is the *sclerotium* of *Claviceps purpurea* (*Natural Order*, Fungi), replacing the grain of *Secale cereal* (*Natural Order*, Graminaceæ).

A fungus growth from the diseased ovary of rye.

Its chemistry is exceedingly complex.

Dose, in powder, ʒss-j.

Officinal Preparations.

Extractum Ergotæ, gr. iij-x.

Extractum Ergotæ Fluidum, fʒ ss-j.

Vinum Ergotæ, fʒ ij-ʒ ss.

The officinal extract is about five times the strength of the fluid extract and may be used hypodermically. Ergotin (so-called) is a still more concentrated extract, 5 grains being equal to about fʒj of the fluid extract.

Official Name, GOSSYPII RADICIS CORTEX. *Common Name*, COTTON ROOT BARK.

Definition.—The *bark of the root* of *Gossypium herbaceum*.

Natural Order.—Malvaceæ. *Habitat.*—United States.

Used as a decoction (\mathfrak{z} iv in a quart of water boiled to a pint), a wineglassful repeated every half-hour.

Official Preparation.

Extractum Gossypii Radicis Fluidum, . f \mathfrak{z} ss–ij.

Official Name, USTILAGO. *Common Name*, SMUT OF INDIAN CORN.

Definition.—*Ustilago maydis*, (*Natural Order*, Fungi), corn smut or corn ergot, is a fungus growth upon *Zea mays*, or Indian corn (*Natural Order*, Graminaceæ).

Dose, gr. xv– \mathfrak{z} j.

FAMILY IX.—SIALOGOGUES.

Medicines which increase the flow of saliva and of the buccal mucus.

Official Name, PYRETHRUM. *Common Name*, PELLITORY.

Definition.—The *root* of *Anacyclus pyrethrum*.

Natural Order.—Compositæ. *Habitat.*—Europe.

5ss-j may be chewed in rheumatic affections of the face, toothache, etc.

FAMILY X.—ERRHINES.

Substances employed to act on the mucous membrane of the nose.

FAMILY XI.—EPISPASTICS.

Drugs used locally to produce that peculiar inflammation of the cuticle and outpouring of serum known as a blister.

Officinal Name, CANTHARIS. *Common Name*,
CANTHARIDES—SPANISH FLIES.

Definition.—A beetle, *Cantharis vesicatoria*, inhabiting the temperate part of Europe and especially Spain and Italy.

Natural Order.—Coleoptera.

When dried they contain a volatile oil and a neutral principle, *cantharidin*, the vesicating principle.

Officinal Preparations.

- Tinctura Cantharidis (as an emmenagogue), ℥ij-v.
- Ceratum Cantharidis, } for blistering.
- Ceratum Extracti Cantharidis, }
- Linimentum Cantharidis (15 parts of cantharides to 100).
- Collodium cum Cantharide (for blistering).
- Emplastrum Picis cum Cantharide (warming plaster).

FAMILY XII.—RUBEFACIENTS.

Those remedies which are employed to produce powerful but temporary irritation and congestion of the surface.

Officinal Name.

Common Name.

SINAPIS ALBA.

WHITE MUSTARD.

SINAPIS NIGRA.

BLACK MUSTARD.

Definition.—The *seed* of *Sinapis alba*, or white mustard, and *Sinapis nigra*, or black mustard.

Natural Order.—Cruciferæ.

Officinal Preparations (from black mustard).

Charta Sinapis (contains 6 grains to the square inch).

Oleum Sinapis Volatile. Used internally, *diluted*.

Linimentum Sinapis Compositum.

The following drugs, which have already been mentioned, act as rubefacients:—

Capsicum.

Oil of Turpentine.

Ammonia.

Officinal Name, PIX BURGUNDICA. *Common Name,*
BURGUNDY PITCH.

Definition.—The prepared resinous exudation from *Abies excelsa* or Norway spruce.

Natural Order.—Coniferæ.

It contains a *resin*, a *volatile oil*, and is a mild rubefacient.

Officinal Preparations.

Emplastrum Picis Burgundicæ.

Emplastrum Picis cum Cantharide (warming plaster).

(Also enters into three other plasters.)

Officinal Name, PIX CANADENSIS. *Common Name*,
CANADA PITCH.

Definition.—The prepared resinous exudation of
Abies Canadensis.

Natural Order.—Coniferæ.

Officinal Preparation.

Emplastrum Picis Canadensis.

FAMILY XIII.—ESCHAROTICS.

Medicines which are applied locally to destroy
the tissues, either diseased or healthy.

The following escharotics have already been men-
tioned :—

Potassa (caustic potash).

Potassa cum Calce (Vienna Paste).

Acidum Arseniosum.

Zinci Chloridum.

Hydrargyrum Chloridum Corrosivum (corrosive subli-
mate).

Acidum Sulphuricum.

Acidum Nitricum.

Acidum Hydrochloricum.

Zinci Sulphas, . . .	} Not used to destroy healthy tis- sue, but for the destruction of exuberant granulation tissue.
Cupri Sulphas, . . .	
Alumen Exsiccatum, }	

Official Name, ACIDUM CHROMICUM. *Common Name*, CHROMIC ACID.

Definition.—It occurs in acicular crystals of a deep-red color. It is very deliquescent.

It is made by the action of sulphuric acid upon bichromate of potassium.

It is best applied by means of a glass rod.

Official Name, BROMUM. *Common Name*, BROMINE.

Definition.—A halogen element and a very powerful caustic. It exists as a dark-red liquid.

It has been used as a caustic principally in hospital gangrene.

FAMILY XIV.—DEMULCENTS.

Bland substances which form more or less gummy or mucilaginous solutions in water, capable of exerting a calming influence upon inflamed surfaces.

Official Name, ACACIA. *Common Name*, GUM ARABIC.

Definition.—A gummy exudation from *Acacia verec* and other species of *Acacia*.

Natural Order.—Leguminosa. *Habitat.*—Africa and Australia.

Official Preparations.

Mucilago Acaciæ, } used as vehicles.
Syrupus Acaciæ, }	

Official Name, TRAGACANTHA. *Common Name*,
TRAGACANTH.

Definition.—A gummy exudation from *Astragalus gummifer*.

Natural Order.—Leguminosæ. *Habitat.*—Asia Minor.

Official Preparation.

Mucilago Tragacanthæ, used as a vehicle.

Official Name, ULMUS. *Common Name*, SLIPPERY
ELM.

Definition.—The *inner bark* of *Ulmus fulva*.

Natural Order.—Urticaceæ.

Much used externally as a poultice.

Official Preparation.

Mucilago Ulmi,

Official Name, CETRARIA. *Common Name*, ICELAND
MOSS.

Definition.—A *lichen* growing in the northern portion of both continents.

Natural Order.—Lichenes.

Official Preparation.

Decoctum Cetrariæ, f $\frac{3}{4}$ ss—iv.

Officinal Name, CHONDRUS. *Common Name*, IRISH MOSS, OR CARRAGEEN.

Definition.—The fronds of *Chondrus crispus* and *C. mammilosus* (*Natural Order*, Algæ), a sea-weed found on the shores of Ireland and New England.

It is used as a nutrient (in the form of blanc-mange) and as a demulcent.

Officinal Name, GLYCYRRHIZA. *Common Name*, LIQUORICE ROOT.

Definition.—The root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

Natural Order.—Leguminosæ. *Habitat.*—Southern Europe.

It contains a glucoside (*glycyrrhizin*), *asparagin*, *resin*, etc.

The root alone is often chewed as a demulcent and as an excipient for pills.

Officinal Preparations.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ,	}	for flavoring and as vehicles.
Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Fluidum,		
Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Purum,		

Mistura Glycyrrhizæ Composita (*Brown Mixture*), containing paregoric, antimonial wine, and sweet spirit of nitre, f 3 ss–j

Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus (used as a mild cathartic), contains senna, fennel, and washed sulphur, 3 ss–ij.

Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ et Opii, 1 = gr.

$\frac{1}{20}$ ext. opii and gr. ij of ext. glycyrrhizæ.

Glycyrrhizinum Ammoniatum, gr. v–x.

Officinal Name, LINUM. *Common Name*, FLAXSEED.

Definition.—The seed of *Linum usitatissimum*, or flax.

Natural Order.—Linaceæ.

Used mostly in the form of tea.

Officinal Preparation.

Oleum Lini.

Officinal Name, SASSAFRAS MEDULLÆ. *Common Name*, SASSAFRAS PITH.

Definition.—The pith of the stem of *Sassafras officinale* (*Natural Order*, Lauraceæ). It yields a delicate mucilage much used in diseases of the eye.

Officinal Name, ALTHÆA. *Common Name*, MARSHMALLOW.

Definition.—The root of *Althea officinalis*.

Natural Order.—Malvaceæ.

Officinal Preparation.

Syrupus Althææ, demulcent.

* TAPIOCA.

The fecula obtained from the root of *Janipha manihot*, a native of South America.

Used mostly as a food.

* Not officinal.

* MARANTA. ARROW-ROOT.

The fecula or starch obtained from the rhizome of *Maranta arundinaceæ*, a native of the West Indies.

Used mostly as a food.

FAMILY XV.—EMOLLIENTS.

True emollients are bland, fatty substances which, when applied to the skin, soften it and render it more pliable.

Officinal Name, GLYCERINUM. *Common Name*,
GLYCERIN.

Definition.—A thick, syrupy liquid, colorless, free from odor, and of a sweet taste. It is a by-product in saponification and, chemically speaking, belongs to the alcohols, being **propenyl alcohol**. It may be made directly from fats by treating them with superheated steam.

Its principal use is as an emollient.

* LANOLIN.

The purified fat of sheep's wool. It is frequently used as an emollient and as an ointment base. It is soluble in water.

* Not officinal.

Officinal Name, ADEPS. *Common Name*, AXUNGIA—
LARD.

Definition.—The prepared fat of *Sus scrofa* (the hog); consists of *olein* and *stearine*.

Officinal Preparations.

Oleum Adipis.

Adeps Benzoinatus.

Unguentum (lard, 4 parts; yellow wax, 1 part).

Ceratum (lard, 7 parts; white wax, 3 parts).

Officinal Name, CETACEUM. *Common Name*, SPERMACEUM.

Definition.—A concrete, fatty substance obtained from the *Physeter macrocephalus*, or sperm whale.

Officinal Preparation.

Ceratum Cetacei.

Officinal Name, CERA FLAVA. *Common Name*, YELLOW
WAX.

Definition.—A peculiar concrete substance prepared by *Apis mellifica*.

Officinal Name, CERA ALBA. *Common Name*, WHITE
WAX.

Cera Flava bleached.

Officinal Name, OLEUM THEOBROMÆ. *Common Name*,
CACAO BUTTER.

Definition.—The *fixed oil* expressed from the

seed of *Theobroma cacao*, and is used as an unguent and to give form and consistence to suppositories.

Natural Order.—Sterculiaceæ.

* SACCHARIN.

A complex chemical body obtained from coal tar. It exists in the form of a white powder. Its sweetness is said to be 300 times that of sugar.

Official Name, PETROLATUM. *Common Name*, VASELINE—COSMOLINE.

Definition.—A mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of petroleum.

It is used as an emollient and as the base for many ointments.

FAMILY XVI.—DILUENTS.

An indifferent substance which is absorbed, and in its passage through the body simply dilutes the various fluids of the organism as well as the excretions.

The diluents are water and the medicated waters.

FAMILY XVII.—PROTECTIVES.

Those materials used as external applications for the exclusion of the air and to protect inflamed tissues.

* Not official.

Official Name, COLLODIUM. *Common Name*, COLLODION.

Definition.—A solution of pyroxylin, or soluble gun-cotton, in stronger ether and alcohol.

When applied to the skin the solvent evaporates, leaving a transparent, flexible, and strongly adherent film, which is impervious to air and water.

Official Preparations.

Collodium Flexile (contains 5 per cent. of Canada turpentine and 3 per cent. of castor oil).

Collodium Stypticum (contains 20 per cent. of tannic acid).

Collodium cum Cantharide (blistering liquid).

Official Name, LIQUOR GUTTA-PERCHÆ.

Containing gutta-percha (9 per cent.) dissolved in commercial chloroform.

DIVISION II.—EXTRANEOUS REMEDIES.

FAMILY I.—ANTACIDS.

Those remedies used to neutralize an excess of acidity in the primæ viæ.

* SODIUM (the metal).

Official Preparations.

Soda (caustic soda).

Liquor Sodæ (contains about 5 per cent.

Sod. hydrate), ℥ij-℥.

* Not official.

Sodii Carbonas,	gr. v-xx.
Sodii Carbonas Exsiccatus.	
Sodii Bicarbonas,	gr. v-xxx.
Sodii Bicarbonas Venalis.	
Trochisci Sodii Bicarbonatis.	
Sodii Acetas,	gr. x- $\overline{3}$ j.
Sodii Benzoas,	gr. v-xx.
Sodii Boras (Borax),	gr. v-xxx.
Sodii Bromidum,	gr. v- $\overline{3}$ j.
Sodii Chloras,	gr. v-xx.
Sodii Chloridum (common salt).	
Sodii Iodidum,	gr. v-xx.
Sodii Nitras.	
Sodii Phosphas,	gr. xx- $\overline{3}$ j.
Sodii Pyrophosphas.	
Liquor Sodii Silicatus (external use).	
Sodii Salicylas,	gr. v-xx.
Sodii Sulphocarbolas,	gr. v-xx.
Sodii Sulphas (Glauber's Salt).	

The preparations specially spoken of as antacids are the Liquor, Carbonate, and Bicarbonate.

* CALCIUM (the metal).

Officinal Preparations.

Calcii Bromidum,	gr. x-xxx.
Calcii Chloridum,	gr. x-xx.
Calcii Phosphas Precipitatus,	gr. x-xxx.
Calcii Hypophosphis,	gr. iij-v.
Calcii Carbonas Præcipitatus.	

* Not officinal.

Creta Preparata (prepared chalk), . . . gr. x- ʒj .

Trochisci Cretæ ($\text{j} = \text{gr. iv}$).

Mistura Cretæ, f ʒss .

Calx (quick lime). Caustic.

Liquor Calcis (lime water).

Linimentum Calcis (carron oil).

(Equal parts of liquor calcis and cotton-seed oil.)

Calx Chlorata.

Calx Sulphurata, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.

Syrupus Calcii Lactophosphatis, . . . f ʒj -iv.

Syrupus Calcis, mxxv -f ʒj .

Syrupus Hypophosphitum, f ʒij -iv.

Syrupus Hypophosphitum cum Ferro, . f ʒij -iv.

FAMILY II.—ANTHELMINTICS.

Medicines which kill or cause the expulsion of intestinal worms.

Officinal Name, SPIGELIA. *Common Name*, PINKROOT.

Definition.—The *rhizome* and *rootlets* of *Spigelia marilandica* or Carolina pink.

Natural Order.—Loganiaceæ.

Officinal Preparation.

Extractum Spigeliæ Fluidum, f ʒss -ij.

Officinal Name, AZEDARACH.

Definition.—The *bark* of the *root* of *Melia azedarach*, or Pride of China.

Natural Order.—Meliaceæ.

Used in decoction (℥ iv in water, Oij boiled to Oj) in fʒss doses.

Officinal Name, CHENOPODIUM. *Common Name*,
AMERICAN WORMSEED.

Definition.—The *fruit* of *Chenopodium ambrosioides*.

Natural Order.—Chenopodiaceæ.

Its effects are due to a *volatile oil*.

Officinal Preparation.

Oleum Chenopodii, ℥v-x, for a
child three years of age.

Officinal Name, BRAYERA. *Common Name*, KOOSO.

Definition.—The *female inflorescence* of *Brayera anthelmintica*.

Natural Order.—Rosaceæ. *Habitat.*—Abyssinia.

May be given in powder in doses of ʒ ss.

Officinal Preparations.

Extractum Brayeræ Fluidum, fʒj-iiij.

Infu-um Brayeræ, fʒ ij-fʒ j.

Officinal Name, SANTONICA. *Common Name*, LEVANT
WORM SEED.

Definition.—The *flowering heads* of *Artemisia maritima*.

Natural Order.—Compositæ. *Habitat.*—Middle
Europe and Asia.

It contains a crystalline principle, **Santonin**, or Santoninic acid, which is the active part of the drug. It is used almost exclusively as a remedy for round-worms. The dose of Santonin is gr. ss-v for an adult and gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ for a child of two years.

Officinal Preparations.

Sodii Santoninas, gr. v-x.

Trochisci Sodii Santoninatis, j = gr. j.

The santoninate of sodium is more soluble and therefore much more dangerous than Santonin.

Officinal Name, ASPIDIUM. *Common Name*, MALE FERN.

Definition.—The *rhizome* of *Aspidium filix-mas* and *A. marginale*.

Natural Order.—Filices.

Its therapeutic properties apparently reside in an *oleoresin* which is officinal.

It is used mostly for the expulsion of the tape-worm. The patient should live on a light diet for two or three days, then take fʒss-fʒj in the morning, fasting, and repeating it in two or three hours.

Officinal Name, PEPO. *Common Name*, PUMPKIN SEED.

Definition.—The *seeds* of *Cucurbita pepo*, or pumpkin.

Natural Order.—Cucurbitaceæ.

Dose, of the fresh seed (powdered with sugar),
ṣj-ij.

Turpentine, in doses of fṣss, has been used for the destruction of both tape-worm and round-worm, combined with twice its bulk of castor-oil.

Official Name, GRANATUM. *Common Name*,
POMEGRANATE.

Definition.—The *bark* of the *root* of *Punica granatum*.

Natural Order.—Granataceæ.

It contains two active alkaloids, *pelletierine* and *isopelletierine*.

The decoction (ṣij to water Oij, boiled to Oj), is used in doses of fṣij, repeated three times, at an hour's interval, before breakfast.

Dose of Pelletierine tannas, gr. v-x.

* MUCUNA. COWAGE.

The sharp hairs of the pods of *Mucuna prunus*, an East Indian plant.

Rarely used at the present time.

Official Name, KAMALA.

Definition.—The *glands* and *hairs* from the capsules of *Mallotus philippinensis*.

* Not official.

Natural Order.—Euphorbiaceæ.

It contains an active resinoid substance called *Rottlerin*.

It is used as a tæniacide.

Dose, ʒj–ij of the powder, in syrup.

FAMILY III.—DIGESTANTS.

Remedies which are used to aid the alimentary canal in dissolving the various articles of food.

Officinal Name, PEPSINUM SACCHARATUM. *Common Name*, SACCHARATED PEPSIN.

Definition.—Pepsin is a ferment obtained from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the hog, sheep, or calf.

This substance, combined with sugar of milk, forms the officinal preparation.

Dose, gr. v–xx.

* PANCREATINE.

A ferment obtained from the pancreas of recently killed animals.

Used very much in the same way as pepsin and often combined with the latter.

Dose, gr. v–x.

Officinal Name, EXTRACTUM MALTI. *Common Name*, EXTRACT OF MALT.

Definition.—Malt is the seeds of the ordinary

* Not officinal.

barley (*Hordeum distichum*, *Natural Order*, Graminaceæ), caused to enter the incipient stage of germination by artificial means, and then dried.

The officinal extract is a thick, syrupy liquid of dark amber color and sweetish taste. It should be entirely free from starch.

Dose, fʒj-iv.

* PAPAIN.

A ferment obtained from the fruit of *Carica papaya*, a tree of South America.

Natural Order.—Papayaceæ.

Dose, gr. j-v.

* INGLUVIN.

A ferment obtained from the gizzard of the chicken.

Used in much the same way as pepsin.

Dose, gr. v-xv.

FAMILY IV.—ABSORBENTS.

Officinal Name, CARBO LIGNI. *Common Name*, CHARCOAL.

Definition.—A soft, porous wood, caused by exposure to a red heat, without access of air.

Used externally as an absorbent and disinfectant dressing to foul wounds and ulcers.

* Not officinal.

Used internally to absorb gases and liquids in the alimentary canal, also in acid dyspepsia and “heart-burn.”

Officinal Name, CARBO ANIMALIS. *Common Name*, ANIMAL CHARCOAL.

Definition.—Charcoal prepared from bones.

Officinal Preparation.

Carbo Animalis Purificatus.

Sometimes used to absorb poisons in the stomach.

Dose, ʒss, repeated.

FAMILY V.—DISINFECTANTS.

Substances employed for the prevention or destruction of offensive effluvia.

NOTE.—See Dr. Wood's definitions for disinfectant, germicide, etc., and his rating of the values of the different substances used.

COPPERAS—IMPURE SULPHATE OF IRON.

This is an important destroying disinfectant, but is not strictly a germicide.

Its action is very complex and is not fully understood. Its cheapness and persistency of action make it exceptionally valuable when there is a large quantity of material to be acted upon.

Lime is of value only as a destructive agent. Its action is very slow, and it should not be used in sewers, privy-vaults, etc.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

This drug is powerfully antiseptic and germicidal, even in very weak solution.

On account of its very poisonous properties, it should always be used with caution.

It is largely used in surgery for irrigation and as a dressing.

Carbolic acid is a much used and valuable germicide and disinfectant.

PERMANGANATE OF POTASSIUM.

A decided disinfectant and germicide. Its action is, however, very limited, as it readily gives up its own oxygen, thus limiting its action.

CHLORINE.

Chlorine gas is a very powerful germicide, but the gas is exceedingly dangerous to human life.

Officinal Preparation.

Aquæ Chlorig (containing at least 0.4 per cent. of chlorine gas).

Its chief use is, as a gargle (diluted) in diphtheria, and as a wash for ulcers and wounds.

Officinal Name, CALX CHLORATA. *Common Name*,
CHLORINATED LIME.

It is composed of Calcium hypochlorite and chloride, and when exposed to the air yields about twenty-five per cent. of chlorine.

Used in disinfecting rooms, vessels, etc.

Officinal Name, LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORATÆ. *Common Name*, LABARRAQUE'S SOLUTION.

It contains Sodium hypochlorite, and may be used in the same way as chlorinated lime.

Officinal Name.
ACIDUM BORICUM.
SODII BORAS.

Common Name.
BORACIC ACID.
BORAX.

Boric acid is used locally as a dusting powder on wounds, ulcers, etc., and in solution for washing abscess cavities and as an application in babies' sore mouth. Used also in cystitis depending on ammoniacal decomposition.

Dose of the acid, gr. v-x t.i.d.; of the salt, gr. xx-ʒj.

Officinal Name, ACIDUM SULPHUROSUM. *Common Name*, SULPHUROUS ACID.

This acid and its salts are most efficient in destroying the low forms of life which are connected with fermentation and putrefaction.

ANTIDOTES AND TREATMENT.

ACIDUM ARSENICUM—ARSENIC.

(1) Evacuate the stomach by emetics or the stomach pump. (2) Administer the freshly prepared antidote (the **hydrated oxide of iron** or the **hydrated oxide of iron with magnesia**) in large quantities.

ACIDUM CARBOLICUM—CARBOLIC ACID.

This acid poisons very rapidly and the treatment should begin immediately.

Evacuation of the stomach is useless.

The antidote is a **soluble sulphate**, employed freely and in all stages, as it is capable of neutralizing the poison even in the blood.

Aside from this, the treatment is symptomatic.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM—NITRICUM—SULPHURICUM (the mineral acids).

(1) Give alkalis or alkaline earths (soap may be used) to **neutralize the acid**.

(2) Give eggs, milk, and other demulcents to protect and soothe the surfaces.

(3) Give opium for pain and treat the depression.

Guard against oesophageal stricture by passing a bougie several months after the accident.

Sulphuric acid causes a blackening and charring

of the tissues. Nitric acid causes an orange-colored stain which is persistent. Hydrochloric acid presents nothing characteristic beyond the blistering produced by any strong acid or alkali.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM—DILUTE HYDROCYANIC ACID.

Hydrocyanic acid when taken in an overdose kills almost immediately.

Evacuate the stomach if possible; give atropine hypodermically and ammonia by the mouth, by inhalation, and by intravenous injection.

Practice artificial respiration and use the hot and cold douche. All efforts are usually unavailing.

ACIDUM OXALICUM—OXALIC ACID.

Chalk (*calcium carbonate*) is a perfect antidote for this acid, as the resulting oxalate is insoluble.

Haste is necessary, and it is sometimes better to scrape a whitewashed fence or wall than to lose any time in administering the antidote.

• ACONITUM—ACONITE.

Evacuate and wash out the stomach; keep the patient perfectly quiet with his head low; give cardiac stimulants, as alcohol, ether, and ammonia, and administer digitalis hypodermically.

ÆTHER—ETHER.

If alarming symptoms occur, stop the inhalation; dash cold water on the chest and face, and allow plenty of fresh air. Use artificial respiration, give atropine hypodermically, and apply the faradic current to the thoracic muscles.

ALCOHOL.

Treat acute alcohol-narcosis by evacuating the stomach, giving strychnine or ammonia, and using the alternately hot and cold douches.

AMMONIUM—AMMONIA.

Neutralize the alkali by the use of the vegetable acids (vinegar); protect the injured surface with oils and demulcents; give opium for pain. Should œdema of the glottis occur, it demands tracheotomy.

ANTIMONII ET POTASSII TARTRAS—TARTAR
EMETIC.

Wash out the stomach to remove any poison present; give tannic acid as a chemical antidote, and opium and stimulants to overcome the resulting depression.

ARGENTI NITRAS—NITRATE OF SILVER.

Give common salt (sodium chloride), which forms the insoluble chloride, then treat symptomatically.

Nothing has been found to relieve the staining of the skin produced by its long-continued use.

ATROPINA—BELLADONNA.

Evacuate the **stomach** (by emetics or stomach-pump), the **bowels** (by cathartics), and the **bladder** (by the catheter), to prevent further absorption of the poison.

Give **tannic acid** freely as a chemical antidote. Give morphine hypodermically as a partial physiological antidote, and use artificial respiration.

CHLORAL—CHLORAL HYDRATE.

Maintain the temperature by artificial means. Maintain the cardiac action by giving **atropine** in small doses, repeated as required, and maintain respiration, partially by the use of atropine and partially by practicing artificial respiration.

While chloral is the best antidote for strychnine poisoning, the converse does not hold good.

CHLOROFORMUM—CHLOROFORM.

Stop the inhalation ; invert the patient ; artificial respiration, faradization, and atropin hypodermically.

COLCHICUM.

Give emetics and cathartics. Use tannic acid as a partial antidote, demulcents to protect the sur-

faces, and opium and stimulants to counteract the resulting depression.

CUPRUM ACETAS—ACETATE OF COPPER.

CUPRUM SULPHAS—SULPHATE OF COPPER.

VERDIGRIS—IMPURE ACETATE OF COPPER.

Potassium ferrocyanide is the chemical antidote, precipitating an insoluble compound.

Use albumen (eggs or milk) as demulcents, and opium to allay pain and vomiting; otherwise treat symptomatically.

In chronic poisoning endeavor to get rid of it as if the poison were lead. (See *Plumbum*.)

CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM AND SILVER.

When these salts are taken into the stomach the acid is set free, and we then have the physiological action of hydrocyanic acid. The treatment is therefore the same as for poisoning by this acid.

r

DIGITALIS—FOXGLOVE.

Get the drug out of the alimentary canal by the use of emetics and cathartics.

Give tannic acid as a chemical antidote (unreliable) and opium, ammonia, and alcohol as physiological antidotes.

HYDRARGYRUM—MERCURY (its soluble salts and preparations).

The best antidote is **albumen** (*white of eggs*), milk, or wheat flour. This should be followed by an emetic. Use opium and demulcents freely.

IODUM—IODINE.

In cases of poisoning by iodine, the stomach should be evacuated and drinks administered containing an abundance of **starch**.

MORPHINA. (*Sée Opium.*)

NUX VOMICA—STRYCHNINA.

Evacuate the stomach; give tannic acid as a chemical antidote, afterward getting rid of the resulting tannate. Give chloral and bromide as antagonists to the poison, and use the catheter to prevent absorption from the urine.

OPIUM.

Get rid of any poison remaining in the stomach. Give strong decoctions of coffee. Use atropine (gr. $\frac{1}{60}$) hypodermically, repeated in half an hour. Keep the patient awake by walking, flagellations, or hot and cold douche.

Artificial respiration should be faithfully practiced.

Strychnine has been highly recommended in the late stages. Faradization is of value.

PHOSPHORUS.

The antidotes are French oil of turpentine and sulphate of copper. (Give gr. v of the latter at once and repeat in smaller doses every ten or fifteen minutes (forming a less soluble sulphate). Give opium to counteract the general depression.

PLUMBUM—LEAD.

(Its poisonous salts and preparations.)

Evacuate the stomach and administer as a chemical antidote a soluble sulphate or dilute sulphuric acid (forming a comparatively insoluble sulphate). Use demulcents to allay irritation and opium for pain, vomiting, etc.

In chronic lead poisoning give very dilute sulphuric acid as a drink; give purgatives to overcome the constipation and aid elimination by giving large quantities of diluent drinks and iodide of potassium. Alum is sometimes used.

VERATRUM VIRIDE.

Poisoning rarely occurs with this drug, as an overdose usually causes vomiting. Should dangerous symptoms arise, they should be treated with alcohol and other cardiac stimulants.

ZINCI SULPHAS.

The chemical antidotes are alkalies and alkaline carbonates, producing insoluble precipitates. Eggs and milk should also be given and the symptoms treated as they arise.

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